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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

BY THE time this issue reaches our readers they will have been made aware, as we are not at the time of going to press, of the results of the Ontario election. Our own comment must be confined to the subject of the nature of the campaign.

It has been fairly obvious that neither of the old parties has been looking forward with any confidence to an over-all majority to the next Legislature, and that the prospect that it would be necessary to come together in a coalition Government has much modified the language and subject-matter of their campaign as against one-another. The CCF, on the other hand, was a known and certain adversary, and against that party they both let themselves go without reserve.

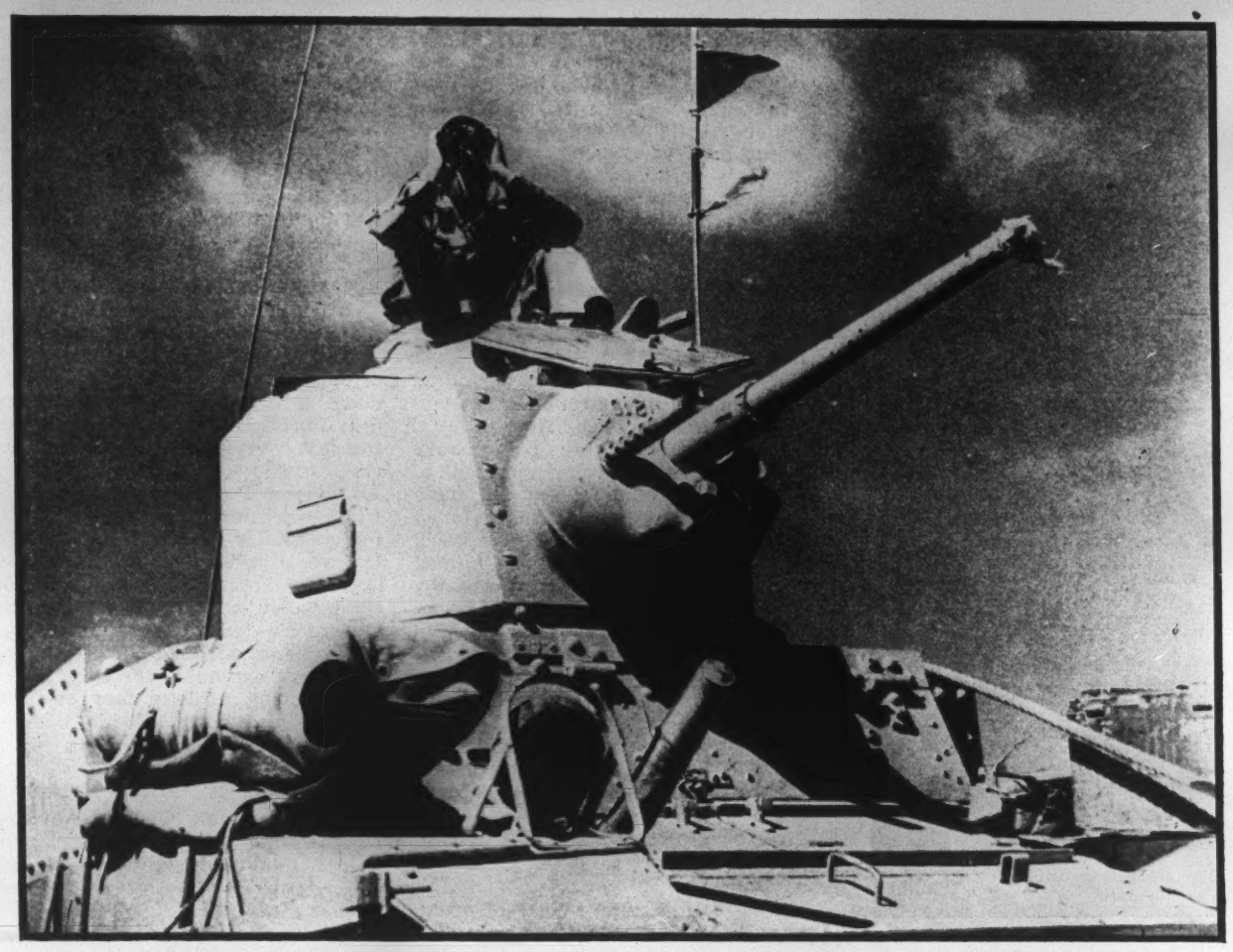
The real fighting for the Conservatives was done not by their own speakers but by the *Globe and Mail*, and was directed simply to convincing the electors that the Ontario Government ought not to be in any way associated with Mr. King's Government at Ottawa. This requirement would of course be just as well met by a coalition of Mr. Drew and Mr. Nixon as by a complete Drew Government. Similarly the Ontario Liberals were relatively restrained in their denunciations of Mr. Drew, and left it to federal outsiders like Mr. Slaght to do the real hammer-throwing. Both parties had a good time at the expense of the mildly Socialistic regime of New Zealand, which was held up by the CCF as an example of just what they would like to do in Ontario if they got the chance.

Did They Believe It?

One of the most ironical things in the campaign was the effort of the Conservatives to convince the electors that their party, and their party alone, was the victim of any inefficiency or deliberate neglect in the distribution of proxies to the voters on active service. So far as these voters were heard from in the course of the election it seems far more likely that the CCF was the chief loser by any disfranchisement from which they may have suffered. If anybody thinks that a three years' residence in England is calculated to make the average Canadian less and not more Socialistic than he was before, he is making a grave mistake.

The federal Government, however, played into the hand of the Conservatives in its customary policy of claiming to be the sole friend of the fighting man, by its incomprehensible obstinacy in sticking to the project for the enlargement of the chief veterans' hospital in the province, the Christie street structure in Toronto, an abomination which if it had been wise the Liberal party would long ago have washed out as one of the more grievous errors of the Conservative regime in the last war. The sole excuse for the enlargement of this ill-designed and ill-located structure is the claim that U.S. priorities prevent the obtaining of materials for a new building on a proper site, and this claim is painfully unconvincing.

The record and policies of the parties in provincial administration played practically no part in the contest. Hydro was never mentioned. Relief was mentioned only by the CCF. Education was mentioned only as something the cost of which the Conservatives proposed to transfer largely from the local authorities, where it falls on real estate, to the province, where it may fall on any one of a number of sources. The tragic death of the Minister of Education early in the campaign prevented this issue from being discussed on a rational basis, save for the one broadcast in which he upheld the traditional principles of local financing and local control of the schools. Altogether it was not a very instructive campaign.



CANADIAN TANK SPEARHEADS ARE A PART OF THE TREMENDOUS CONCENTRATION OF ALLIED FIGHTING POWER WHICH HAS BEEN DRIVEN DEEP INTO THE HEART OF SICILY.

Puppet Governments

THE political warfare of the United Nations has been a good deal less successful in the last couple of weeks than the military warfare. It is pretty safe betting that if Russia had been consulted there would have been no such tolerant attitude shown towards the Badoglio regime. The anxiety of the United States and Great Britain to have a responsible government in Italy with which to deal is comprehensible, but it is far more important to have a government of any sort which will accept the terms of unconditional surrender which have long been proclaimed as the only possible terms for peace with any Axis power.

The truth is that while the people of Italy are no doubt desperately anxious for unconditional surrender, no government which includes any of the vested interests of that country is likely to make an unconditional surrender for some time to come. The only government which would do so, and which could be relied upon to live up to its undertakings and to fight the Germans along with us, is one in which the Communist party would be a pretty strong factor; and the chief concern of the United Nations diplomacy seems to have been to avoid encouraging the rise of any such government.

There seems to be a wide spread failure to realize that the backbone of all resistance to the Nazi-Fascist regimes, whether in the occupied countries or in Germany or Italy has long been the Communist cells, and no other type of political organization is likely to emerge in the near future which will be strong enough to overthrow the existing authorities and still ensure a measure of order in the surrendering country. If we are going to set up puppet governments of our own in half a dozen once-important states of Europe, we shall have to support them with a very large force of tanks and bayonets for quite a long time; and at the present moment when we cannot get the tanks and bayonets to the proper place because of the Germans, there is a serious danger that the governments which get set up may turn out to be somebody else's puppets instead of ours.

A Lazy Lot

NOW that the election is over one may speak freely. Candidates in these days are getting lazy. Time was when they "covered" every section of the constituency, practising the gentle art of getting acquainted with the electors. In the horse-and-buggy age they drove from dawn till dark, and got in and out of the buggy so frequently that they had spavins on their left legs before election day. These were the heroes who established the tradition that baby-kissing was one of the pillars of democracy.

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A Youth Program

See article by Irene Baird on page 6

Nowadays a voter can go through a dozen elections, federal, provincial or municipal without ever seeing a candidate. Almost never does a candidate shake hands with him and ask for Dolly and the children.

Someone ought to start a school for candidates. A short course in how to get next to the people who do the voting might have good results.

B.N.A. Amendment

A MOST extraordinary situation has developed, with very little public comprehension, in regard to the procedure for the amendment of the Canadian constitution. In a letter to Mr. Duplessis, dealing with the demand of that provincial legislator that the Quebec Legislature's protest against postponement of redistribution be communicated to the British Government, Prime Minister King describes the question of this postponement as "a matter which is within federal jurisdiction."

The closing paragraph of Mr. King's letter reads as follows: "Your attitude shows that you wished to have a matter of purely Canadian concern decided by the Parliament of Great Britain; whereas I upheld, and will continue to uphold, the right of the Canadian people to decide the matter in question, for themselves, through their own duly-elected representatives in their own Parliament."

Now it is impossible to tell from this letter whether Mr. King holds that *all* amendments to the Canadian constitution are matters coming within the federal jurisdiction, or whether he would be prepared to admit that certain amendments come within that jurisdiction exclusively and others do not. The present amendment does not, it is true, affect any right of a province in regard to its own local self-government. We can hardly believe it possible that Mr. King would claim that these rights can be altered unilaterally by a resolution of the Dominion Parliament. On the other hand the present amendment does very gravely affect a right of the *people* of Quebec, not as electors of the Quebec legislature, but as electors of the Dominion Parliament. It considerably curtails the proportion which their representation, as provided by the B.N.A. Act, bears to the representation of certain other provinces and therefore of the rest of Canada taken as a whole.

We are frankly a good deal concerned at the suggestion that such action can be taken on the strength of a mere majority vote of the Dominion Parliament. Such a precedent involves almost limitless possibilities. It is true that a majority of the Quebec members voted for the amendment, but obviously this is not a constitutional requirement; it could have been carried by a majority consisting wholly of representatives from outside the province. It appears to us to be high time that the Canadian people, having through their Government decided already that the amendment of their constitution is no business of anybody but themselves (the action of the United Kingdom Parliament being a pure formality), should set about deciding how they want the amendment process to be performed. It is inconceivable, as we have already stated, that they can want the distribution of powers as between the Dominion and the provinces to be altered by a mere majority vote of one of the affected parties, the Dominion Parliament. Yet there is nothing to prevent, and logically everything to sustain, the extension of Mr. King's claim of parliamentary authority to every clause in the B.N.A. Act; and if Mr. King himself does not try to make that extension some successor, less solicitous of the Quebec vote, may very

(*Continued on Page Three*)

IRENE ARNOULD —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

To Link Up a Broken World

BY COROLYN COX

IRENE ARNOULD is the inspiration, founder and chairman of the United Nations Group which, after a gently nurtured beginning, has become established in Ottawa. Sincere, unselfconscious, with no axe to grind, but hard driven by an inner conviction of something that MUST be done, Mrs. Arnould has earned the confidence of people of all manner of political convictions, landed—or stranded!—in Ottawa from all over the world. Knowledge and understanding are the only objectives at which the group aims, with the hope that out of both will grow friendship and perhaps affection. In years to come, when all are scattered again to the ends of the earth, there may be silken threads that bind Ottawa to all those nations.

Mrs. Arnould herself is French, a gifted and experienced member of the diplomatic service of her country until it fell to the Axis, came out here, not as a refugee, but as a member of an early mission that had hoped to carry on war industries of France in Canada when de Gaulle decided to fight on.

Irene was actually born in Warsaw, Poland, where her father Casimar de Grodzka had "forests". Paris was technically the family's home town, but being people of leisure, with estates and connections here and there, their lives were a succession of travels and visits. Their blood was French, Polish, and Spanish, with a dash of Russian for flavoring, people of a kind, marrying into each other's families in whatever country they happened to be. Irene's "kind" were not, however, shiftless, though somewhat wasted to the world by their over-supply of leisure. Over the tomb of one of her forbears is the inscription: "Not the rights we enjoy but the duties we impose on ourselves give us our nobility". Today, Irene and her young son, settling down as Canadians, live up to that motto, accepting the duties imposed by circumstances in the same spirit of "nobility" that was required of Canadian pioneers. Irene does a job, takes in another civil service gal as a roomer in crowded Ottawa, comes home from her office to cook three good meals a day for everybody. Young Derek, in the good tradition of men who arrive at the top of Canadian affairs —e.g., Donald Gordon et al.—currently rushes about Ottawa on a bicycle collecting and delivering C.P.R. telegrams. On top of all this, comes the United Nations Group.

The de Grodzkas took Irene back to Paris when she was very small, and her playground was the Champs Elysées, interspersed with visits to "Aunt" in a chateau at Montvilliers. Her upbringing was left to a "mad'moiselle", a "Miss" and a "Fraulein"! There was one year in a Lyceum in Berlin, which she hated, under a headmaster who was exactly the type of person the Nazis later emulated—and himself became a vigorous and violent Nazi.

Going "Practical"

When war came in 1914, Irene was a child of twelve, had no close personal contact with the tragedy, but everything changed in her life. Her father, going at last to his first "job" as Secretary General of an Insurance Company after the war, impressed upon her the necessity of learning to do something "practical". The years when men with famous degrees from universities all over the world walked the streets of Paris without work, gave university education a poor press. Irene took up typing, stenography and general office work, combined with a few lecture courses at the Sorbonne in political economy and history. Her mother still felt that she only needed to be "occupied" somehow until she made a match.

Irene's first job came when an old family friend, General du Pont, was sent to Germany on a "Mission", to search for those Frenchmen listed "missing" in the war records. Europe for years was full of "missions", useful and otherwise, dull or interesting, but usually decently paid and provided for. With the mark at low ebb, francs went far. Irene took her mother with her to live in an apartment in Berlin, hustled through her office work with the mission, matriculated in German and took more courses in political economy, art and archaeology at Berlin University.

Pretty soon the Mission became entirely military, and Irene moved over to the office of Robert Gillies, first general commercial attache from France to Berlin. Renewing economic relations with Germany had begun, all was being worked out through missions again, with an extraordinarily complicated financial set-up. The young career gal learned economics from facts. The so called science of economics was a new toy, credited with exaggerated importance. Pure economy Irene realized then, and feels is even more true today, won't do the trick. There must be political agreement as well, and psychological understanding. Just to feed people isn't quite IT.

The Germans were being very agreeable, played what seemed to her a comedy of down and out, gave her the impression that they whined too much. She had seen France, knew how weakened it was, though named the winner of the war. Germany, she felt, was not physically weak.

She watched the Spartacist revolution, which she found unreal, when foreigners were relieved to see the spirit of order produce in Germany citizens who rushed to put on arm bands and shoulder a gun, and the idea was born of Germany as a bulwark against the Russian Revolution.

Start at Geneva

Then in 1924 came a year of great change. Geneva had long been the summit of her ambition, and a wire came offering her a one-year post for which no examination need be taken. She accepted, packed off to join Fridtjof Nansen's staff in the office that introduced the Nansen passport for stateless people, and was part of the Refugee Service in the League of Nations, but attached to the International Labor Office. There she met and worked with Capt. Ivan Arnould, an Englishman of a family of lawyers, nephew of Lord Olivier. They were married the following year in London, returning for six months to Geneva, "Assemblies", study, and fascinating work.

Next year Capt. Arnould was sent as delegate of the Refugee Service to Warsaw into a completely charming life for them both. There was work to do. Irene prepared reports and newspaper articles for her husband. Faint connections from her childhood established them swiftly with friends. Everybody in Warsaw was financially poor, but champagne and living were cheap, entertaining was as inexpensive as it was gay, they went everywhere, saw everything, and everybody was very pally. All the "allies" looked upon each other as adorable. Among the Warsaw group was Victor Podoski, now Polish Minister to Canada.

Next post for Capt. Arnould was as administrator for private English financial interests in Upper Silesia mines. He was also appointed Honorary British Vice Consul in the district. Property of the interests involved included hunting estates, and the Arnoulds took up residence in charming "Bibiella", a lodge in the midst of the forests. Irene kept house, made Bibiella a centre of hospitality in the district, studied the conditions of the miners, the problems of German minorities, the new breed of "roast beef AND caviar" German industrialists, the Silesians themselves. Her son was born just over the border in a German hospital, and quickly whisked back into the forest. Later her marriage went on the rocks. Altogether it was, as she says, a "ripening experience".

On her own with a son to raise, in 1930 she accepted a post as Secretary in the French Embassy in Berlin. Much of her work was of a confidential nature with Maurice De Jean, press attaché, who later joined de Gaulle in England. Once more her mother came with her to settle in a flat, and young Derek was sent to England to Welbury Park School. Irene watched, now as a professional recorder, the hysterical drama, had sporadic contacts with Germans she had known before the war and trusted, who had kept up a façade for years, saw patriotic Germans who loathed and hated what the Nazis were doing, were unhappy abroad, yet unable to take a stand against it all at home.

Finally came the mad months waiting for the inevitable, then the last hectic days, with young Derek, home on vacation, eventually entrusted alone to the Lufthansa to return to England while there was time, Irene remaining with the last 28 members of the stripped Embassy staff until the elaborate farce ended with the departure of all in a magnificent diplomatic train.

After a month at Quai D'Orsay in Paris, Mrs. Arnould put in her name for a job with an economic mission going to London, in order to get back to her boy. After the fall of France, she was approached with what she termed a "grotesque idea", first an invitation, then an order, to return to work for the Vichy government. She did not hear either invitation or order!

Irene Arnould arrived in Canada with the same mission that brought Col. Pierrene and Lt. Col. Gilbert Berthiez, brought Derek with her on what appeared to be a post established for the duration of the war. When the job "evaporated", she at once put her hand to anything useful she could do, and has given invaluable aid to the Canadian Government.

There was also the voluntary job to be done among women, Canadian and American women of the Joint Women's Committee on International Relations out of which developed the United Nations Group. Now they all gather, Czechs, Jugo-Slavs, Russians, Luxemburgers, British, Greeks, and Belgians. Tolerance and understanding really grow under Irene's gentle hand.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Soldiers at College After War

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS most interested in the article in your issue of June 3 by "James Stretton", particularly as my Committee has been the fountainhead of most of what has been now planned for the re-establishment of ex-service men.

One can sympathize very keenly, having been through it one's self in another war, with your writer's anxieties, but there is one statement in his article which I can hardly let pass without this comment. At the top of the second column he makes the following statement about educational benefits now provided: "The difficulty is that it gives a man enough only for board and shelter, with nothing left over to pay tuition and purchase textbooks." As a matter of fact under the Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order any ex-member of the forces who is qualified on discharge to enter a university or resume interrupted university or professional education is not only provided with living allowances but "the Minister may authorize payment to be made on his behalf not exceeding the tuition fees, student fees, athletic fees or other charges and costs of his course". (Para. 13, P.C. 2/3241, 20th April, 1943.)

H. F. MCDONALD.
Chairman, General Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation.

Ottawa, Ont.

Soviet Policy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN HER review of "Mission to Moscow" in your issue of July 10 Mrs. Ross says: "The Soviet's political manoeuvering at a time when she alone seemed to be fully aware of what Hitler had in store for Europe" etc. Surely Mrs. Ross is aware that statesmen and politicians of many countries besides Soviet Russia knew well enough that Hitler was re-arming? But whilst the Soviet was wise enough to re-arm too in self-defence, other countries' monied interests found it more profitable, and therefore more to their taste, to continue selling metals and other materials of war to the Axis powers, leaving their own people completely vulnerable and "sold" to the enemy too.

HELEN GILLANDERS, (MISS).
Ottawa, Ont.

Great Writing

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

"JOE HARRIS, 1913-1942" (May 22 issue) is the most tremendous piece of writing to emerge from the present conflict. The only other thing to compare with it is young John Gillespie Magee's "High Flight".

May I urge you to see that Captain Birney's noble effort is reprinted and given the widest circulation.

ALEXANDER W. ARMOUR.
Princeton, N.J.

A Roorbach?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHEN the election is over it will be a good idea to inquire into the authenticity of the circular headed "Friends of Lakehead Communist-C.C.F. Unity Committee for Militant Action," supposed to emanate from Fort William, and communicated to the public in quarter-page advertisements by Reliable Exterminators (Reg'd) as a warning against voting for C.C.F. candidates.

That the circular exists in print is not disputed. It is even possible that it was issued by a committee bearing some such title as that contained in the heading. Nobody who knows anything of the C.C.F. party will believe for a moment that any officers or responsible members of that party had anything to do with the issuing of it.

A much more probable theory, however, is that it was manufactured out of whole cloth for the precise purpose for which it was used by Reliable Exterminators, namely to induce voters not to vote for C.C.F. candidates. That might have been its object even if it was produced by Communists, since the hatred existing in that party for the C.C.F. is very lively indeed.

It is to be noticed that up to the Saturday preceding the election no responsible leader or candidate of the two older parties had made any use of this document. The technique of leaving that sort of thing to such agencies as Reliable Exterminators is a familiar one, and sometimes works well with an ill-informed electorate.

Port Arthur, Ont. MAGNA VERITAS.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

easily do so. The Dominion's application to Westminster will then be met by counter-applications from Quebec and possibly from other provinces. The only available precedent, an Australian one, suggests that these counter-applications will not be entertained, and that Westminster will enact the proposed amendment and leave it to the Canadian people to make their own reckoning with their own Government.

The possibilities of internal strife in such a situation are very grave, and we shall feel much safer when there is a prescribed procedure for every conceivable kind of amendment of the constitution, and a procedure involving a good many more safeguards than are provided by a party majority vote in the House of Commons.

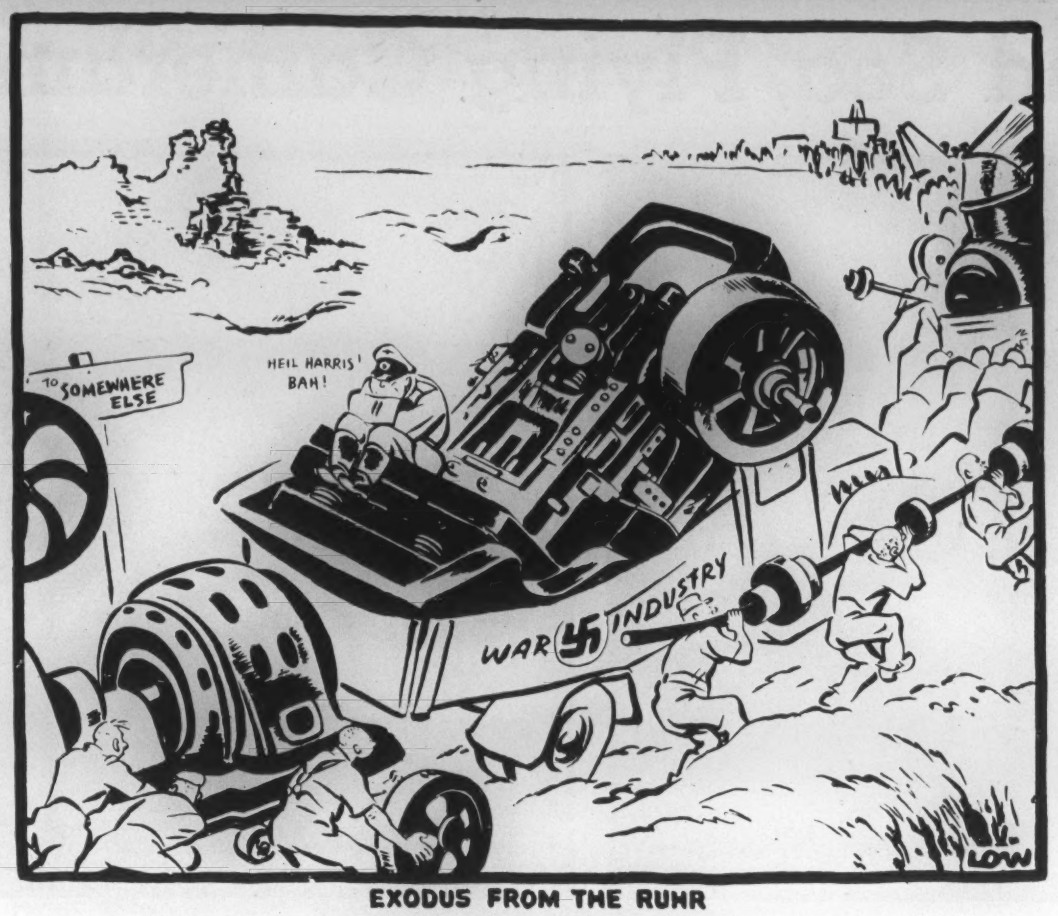
Let us suppose, for example, that a conscriptionist National Government, headed by friends of Mr. George McCullagh, should come into power at Ottawa as the result of a prolonged and difficult military situation in the Mediterranean; and let us suppose that such a Government, faced with the necessity of a wartime election and desiring to secure its position as in 1918, should propose an amendment altering the basis of representation from one of population to one of enlistment in the armed forces. The thing is not inconceivable, and in the present state of the constitution and on Mr. King's theory of the amendment power it could be done. But it ought not to be possible for such a thing to be done.

Dissolution Problems

GOOD results are already beginning to show from the controversy between the Winnipeg *Free Press* on the one side and Mr. Eugene Forsey and this paper on the other. We have succeeded in whittling down the claim of the *Free Press*, that the man who holds the seals of office as prime minister can at any time demand a dissolution of Parliament, to a very interesting extent. The *Free Press* now admits that a prime minister who is defeated on a vote of confidence when the House meets after an election must resign. The Baldwin Government in Great Britain did so in January 1924, and the *Free Press* says: "This was the proper procedure for a government whose right to office was denied by the new House of Commons at the first available opportunity." But the *Free Press* then goes on: "The Government which then came in, *by holding office for the brief period of eight months*, established its right to dissolution."

So we are now beginning to get down to cases. The *Free Press* no longer maintains that a prime minister, merely by virtue of being a prime minister, can dissolve Parliament immediately after an election which has produced a hostile majority. He can, however, dissolve it in eight months, says the *Free Press*, because a prime minister did so in England in 1924. He can dissolve it in five months, because a prime minister in Canada tried to do so in 1926 and being refused his dissolution by the Governor General was endorsed by the popular vote in the next election.

All this appears to us to be very fantastic. How many months, how many weeks, how many days which have passed without a hostile vote from a new Parliament are required to convert a prime minister from an officer of state who is under a solemn obligation to resign, into an officer of state who has the right to dissolve Parliament on his own authority? Does the fact of his having received one, two, three or more favorable votes in the new Parliament make any difference? If so, how many are necessary? A parliament can throw out a prime minister, according to the *Free Press*, if it does so "at the first available opportunity." Is it barred from doing so at the second available opportunity? If so, members of a new House of Commons will have to be mighty careful that they recognize "the first opportunity" when it is presented to them, and that they do not, by voting for a government which they are not sure of wanting to support for some considerable time, place in the hands of that government what it does not possess until they have so voted, namely the power to prevent them from supporting any other government.



EXODUS FROM THE RUHR

CHURCHILL

BY JOSEPH SCHULL

I HAVE not loved politicians nor their ways
And love them rather less now than before;
And you have been one.

I have not loved Empire greatly nor the glory of Empire.
Gaudy anachronisms, I have thought, which might well pass from the world for the world's good;
And you have loved the power and the glory.

I have not loved the rounded, resonant phrase;
Too Gibbon-esque; haloing truth that should be caught in a cold searchlight beam;
And you have been a maker of rounded phrases.

I have not loved the purple, the name, the faintly-rancid glory of old, irrelevant triumphs,
The waiting place, the inevitable eminence,
The eye for the multitude, the ready steel
Ever half-drawn, ever the visor down,
The sheen, the perilous fire
That is and must be Churchill.

BUT these—all these—gifts of the lesser gods
Slung on a man's back in the hour of setting forth,
The phrase, the power, the rich-hung, tapestried past,
The skill, the deft hand with men—
They are not a man.
They are the tools that may be used by a man,
The bare, attendant, cold, amoral facts
Wherewith he scoops his hovel in the slime
Or carves a lonely highway to the stars.

And, Churchill,
Bearing the burden of your perilous gifts,
Grasping the bright, deadly steel of the tools,
What have you done with them?

You have stripped clean the slime from the word, politician,
Until it comes to us as from the first dictionary—
The wielder of peoples, the moulder and shaper of a great mass of fools and weaklings and little men faintly well-meaning
Into one great and mighty will.

Empire, the robed, the corpulent, with crown awry,
You have dragged it forth from time, flung the gem-crusted mould, the hieroglyphed trappings aside
And shown the hard, war-blackened sinews, the old scars,
The old grim, patient cunning.
Blood of great words, great purpose
You have sent storming through the slumbrous veins
Till, with a shudder thrilling through all the earth,
The strong loins tense, the giant heaves erect
And a great arm again wheels in the sun
Before a marching people the bright hope
And dazzling vengeance of Excalibur.

AND this is much, but not the all in all
Wrung with the rash hands and the perilous tools from life.
Not all the fruit of the bitter fruit you have eaten, you who have walked on the swords' points of your dragon's teeth seeds
And reaped and braved the whirlwind
And paid and paid and rose again from the paying
Till the bruised soul walks unafraid with pain
As a familiar comrade.

For to some men
A single high and lonely hour of time
Waits from all time, immortal rendezvous
With all their kind;
And coming to that hour,
Without foreknowledge and without fore-will,
From the blind toil of all their hours, the ordained,
Unknown, unmeasured mingling of all they were
And made and thought and willed and failed and sinned in,
The last stroke of the tool falls on the block of the hours
And the work stands forth
Hewn to the adamant flame, the naked line,
The ultimate simplicity that is God.

SO, WHEN the earth split, the mountains toppled upon us,
The blackness, the storm drove down,
The long surge of anguish rose to the far Valkyrie cries and the beat of wings,
And peak and headland dissolved into the dark,
And no science of stars would save us, for stars were gone,
No ways of earth, for earth foamed molten again,
There, in the ultimate hour,
There, at the rendezvous
The beacon flamed.

The blind, imperishable light of a man's soul
That held and gave, between the earth and heaven,
Between the storming of the gods and devils,
Between the lost years and the years to be,
This purpose only:

To be strong, to be free,
To live that life tastes clean and sweet in our mouths
Or not to live.

That you have given us, Churchill,
That shall we keep, yet cannot take from you;
That, while the long complexities in the infinite tomes
Breed on through the years,
And the scholars wrangling, each with his morsel of truth
Torn from the truth,
Stitch out at last the bright, mad, accurate, false crazy-quilt that is history
And hang it forever as a curtain before the hours we know,
That shall go down to rest with you in the long silence,
That, in its adamant and naked line,
That, in its starkness.

Nor will there lie in any English earth
A richer man.

THE PASSING SHOW

IN TROOP movements each soldier is said to require ten tons of shipping. Which reminds us of the great pre-war problem of taking the family on vacation.

•

The average man according to psychologists forgets 54 per cent of all he sees and hears. And the average politician forgets 100 per cent of all he promises.

•

The daily public appearances of the Quints have been cancelled. Their parents don't want them stared at by too many visitors, and besides there aren't enough visitors.

•

Full Measure

Although he loved her, yet he'd not condone
His wife in shorts.—She weighed above twelve stone.

NICK

(Note for non-English readers: The stone is 14 pounds.)

•

We have been wondering about that woman who paid eleven hundred dollars for a sixty dollar refrigerator at an auction in the United States. Must have been the heat.

•

Candidate's Prayer

Give me the will to be wary,
To avoid the pits and the snares,
To be a good friend of the people,
And yet stay away from their cares.

Give me the strength to be healthy,
To travel hard mile after mile,
To spend long days on the hustings,
And still be able to smile.

Give me the wit to be cautious,
To agree with the captain on deck,
To manage a word or a promise,
Yet not to stick out my neck.

Give me the sight to see clearly,
To see through the points he would make
And to show that it's my opponent,
Not I, who is the mistake.

O'H.

•

Hydrolyzed ox-blood is now used in transfusions. Unless the victim beefs about it.

•

The Montreal *Gazette* urges the banning of neckties for the sake of saving material. Well, Christmas neckties anyhow, for the sake of saving morale.

•

A cat was registered as a voter in the Cartier Division of Montreal. Puss in cahoots?

•

Fruit, cotton and tobacco are widely cultivated in Turkey, says a news filler. So is the government, by foreign diplomats.

•

A Triple Doubt

A boy of the air, a boy of the sea
And a boy who rides with the guns,
All three of them bear spring flowers to me;
All three of them like my buns.

The first has style, the second one, charm,
And the third is a baritone,
With a lovely smile and a circling arm
When he finds me all alone.

I don't know which is the one I'll take
For better and worse some day.
Style isn't rich, and charm is a fake,
And the baritone's too gay.

For if he hugs any girl he meets
In the way he goes for me,
I would just "go bugs" at his fanciful feats,
For I want monopolee.

So I'll feed my buns to the gallant three
With a patriot's delight.
While they fight the Huns and dream of me
I'll just wait for Mister Right.

J. E. M.

•

A woman in Johannesburg has died after being asleep for three years. You'd think that might happen to the Canadian Senate.

•

Ad. in a Western weekly says: "For sale, 900-month-old Rhode Island Red chicks." And all this time we've been blaming it on the carving knife!

•

That pro-Allied revolution in the Argentine may not have turned out to be all that was expected. But at least they haven't declared war on *us*—yet!

•

Tim Buck says wartime strikes hurt labor. But apparently labor has discovered a pretty good anaesthetic.

On Land and Sea, Flying Cameramen of RAF . . .

Before a raid bomber crews study their target from every angle by means of photographs taken by reconnaissance pilots who penetrated far into enemy territory.

"Eyes of the R.A.F." This type of hand aerial camera is operated from the cockpit of a plane.

By Murray Oulton

"RECONNAISSANCE showed that fires were still burning, and great columns of smoke were rising from the dock area twelve hours after the raid—". How often we hear reports something like this, the day after a big raid.

Who is it that brings the news? When the full story of the war is written there will be a special chapter for the heroes who penetrated far into the enemy's territory in broad daylight, often giving their lives, in order to take photographs and bring back information about the enemy's dispositions.

Never have they been busier than at the present time, and with the speeding up of the allied offensive measures ever greater calls will be made upon them. Their planes are stripped of every unnecessary ounce, and to the average person on the ground they work out of sight, and even out of hearing.

So marvellously have methods been advanced during the past three years that the machines are able to work at nearly 40,000 ft. They fly at six miles per minute, yet at that height and speed they are able to take photographs which can be enlarged enormously, giving a perfect picture of what goes on below. The machines are able to photograph whole districts in daylight, and they remain invisible to the enemy so long as they avoid altitudes where tell-tale condensation trails would reveal them.

What a difference as contrasted with the last war. The men of the R.A.F. today are always willing to give their predecessors praise, and once Squadron-Leader Bader, the famous legless pilot, told some men he was addressing that if they really wanted to see heroes, let them look around and discover the veterans of the war of 1914-18 who wore the observer's badge.

These were the men who took the photographs of those now far-off days. They had to do it at first by using ordinary cameras, leaning over the side of their open aircraft to get records of the enemy ground dispositions in trench warfare! The coolness of these pioneers! Every one a hero of the first water. Things improved before the end of the war, but even then the greatest altitudes at which the planes worked ranged between 8,000 ft. and 10,000 ft. A couple of years back the ceiling over strongly defended areas had risen to 20,000

Another kind of aerial camera is mounted in the floor of the fuselage. Electrically controlled by the pilot it automatically takes pictures every two seconds.

Here is a movie camera which records the hits of the guns for it is synchronized with the firing.

The camera records a daylight attack by Boston Bombers on Le Havre docks. One of the planes is seen over the target while the first stick of bombs scores a hit on the E-boat pens.

...Take War Pictures from Seven Miles High

ft., and now it is, as mentioned, far higher still.

When the first big cameras were installed in planes all sorts of troubles were encountered, but nowadays most of them have been overcome. To begin with, methods of installing the cameras had to be devised, and the vibration from the engines often led to trouble. Frequently they froze up altogether, condensation formed on the lenses, and mechanical troubles were numerous. The Germans were noted for their production of first-class cameras in pre-war days, but our experts are convinced that they can teach us nothing today.

Aerial photographs can be taken at night, in fact, they have become a regular part of the R.A.F.'s bombing routine. Inevitably searchlights, flak, incendiary bullets and other little "troubles" affect results, but when the ground defences are not too active good photographs are secured. But for full details the expert map readers have to wait for the photographs taken by the reconnaissance machines in daylight.

It is a mistake to suppose that these machines are only sent out after a raid. On the contrary, it is the news which they bring back which very often decides the targets to be attacked. Large numbers of photographs of the area are taken, and the bomber crews study their target from every angle, so that they are able to recognize it, even though cunningly camouflaged.

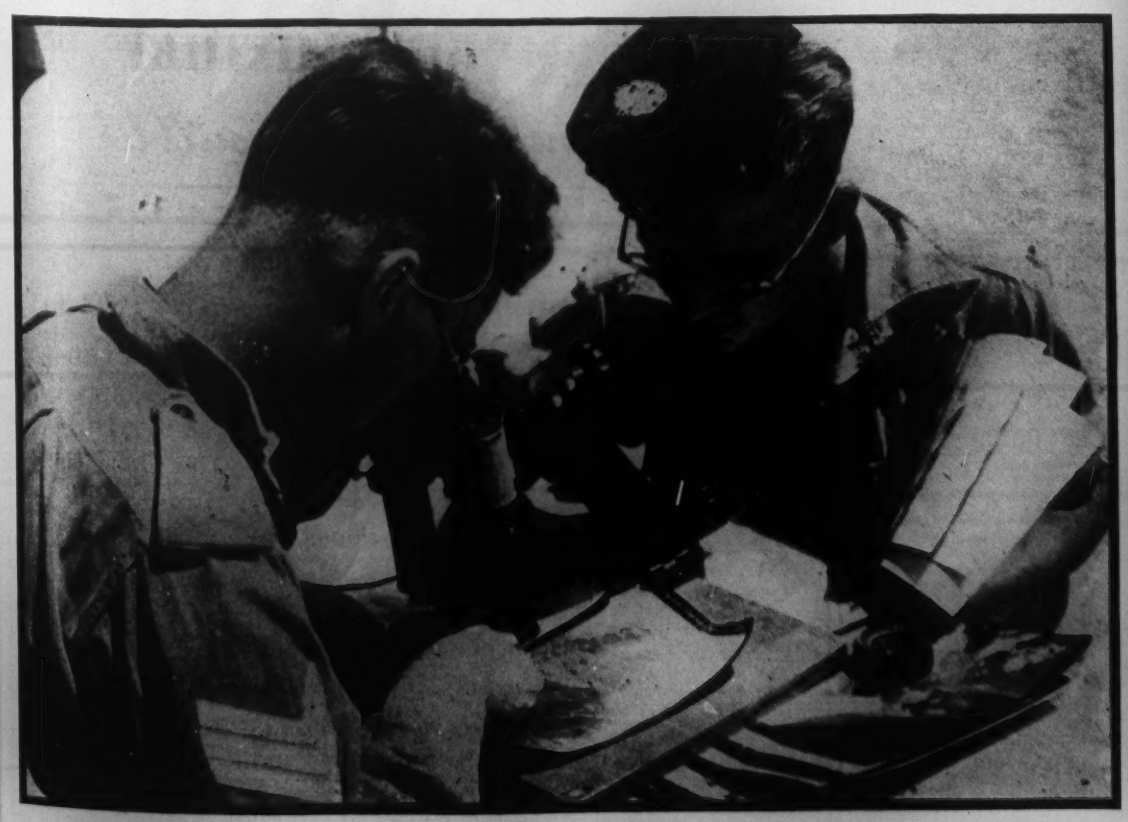
ON THE battlefields photographic reconnaissance is just as vital to successful operations. The areas of fighting have to be photographed day after day to record the effects of bombardment, to detect machine-gun nests and hostile batteries, and to prepare maps of the defence system. It was reconnaissance of this kind which helped the Russians immensely at Stalingrad. When their counter-strokes began, the exact position of every enemy battery had been so accurately mapped that the famous Russian artillery was able to concentrate deadly fire against them.

The latest development, worth mentioning, is the making of newsreels in the air. Cameramen on this hazardous job are given a special course of training, for they have to do their work at anything up to 27,000 ft., where the temperature is about 40 below, and the air extremely rarefied.

Picture that helped sink the Bismarck. A Coastal Command camera spotted her in Dobric Fjord.

Flying cameramen do photographic reconnaissance on the battlefield. Before the pilot has left the plane, a photographer grabs the exposed film from the air gunner.

Another "bits and pieces" program. Prints of enemy areas are pieced together to tell their story.



Pictures are studied through a stereoscope which causes objects like tanks, planes and guns to stand out clearly against the background, thereby revealing the foe's exact dispositions.

Both WRENS and WAAFs are trained as photographic assistants. Their deft fingers make women eminently suitable for this work. Here: a lesson on enlarging.

Will We Fail When Youth Says, "What Now?"

BY IRENE BAIRD

Thirty-one men and four women have begun to formulate a Youth Program for Canada, under the chairmanship of President Sidney Smith of the University of Manitoba.

They are examining the situation in six fields: Employment, health, education, recreation, citizenship, religion.

And one of their discoveries is that a large and increasing number of young people come under "only the briefest, most superficial influence of the church."

WHAT will be the most urgent questions to face youth in postwar Canada? How can these questions best be defined, anticipated and planned for today? What can democracy provide once the dynamic of a cause to fight for has passed?

The Canadian Youth Commission met recently for the first time to explore these questions and to draw up some positive realistic approach to the field of postwar youth planning in Canada.

The proposal to set up a Youth Commission was made at a meeting of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada held in Toronto last November. Out of that meeting a brief was prepared which reads in part:

"The primary purpose . . . is to gather facts and to formulate proposals relative to the welfare of Canadian youth in the postwar period. The present needs of youth, however, should not be overlooked.

"Youth, whether demobilized from the fighting services, laid off by war industry, students from high school and college as well as those who will be coming of age at the close of war, must not again be left as they were . . . during the depression to undergo the demoralization of idleness, frustration and despair.

"A constructive program is necessary . . . to furnish a channel through which youth may make its own distinctive contributions to shaping the future of Canada. No one agency, whether public or private, is adequate to developing the program needed. Government, schools, colleges, churches and the various private agencies concerned with meeting youth needs must all play their part."

The Youth Commission is made up of thirty-one men and four women under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sidney Smith, President of the University of Manitoba. The Director is R. E. G. Davis, of the staff of the Y.M.C.A. National Council, who has been relieved of other duties (with the exception of the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs) to give his full time to the Commission during the two-year period of its work.

All Creeds and Callings

This was the first occasion upon which many of us had met one another. We came from British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, the Maritimes, as broad a cross section of the country as could be obtained.

We came from business and from the professions; from labor, agriculture, education, the church, the press, radio, films and from fields of special experience of youth organization as a whole. Urban, rural, Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, English-speaking, French-speaking, an autonomous body, non-political in nature and having as our aim, "to make the Commission's recommendations as realistic as possible, build them around essential needs and make them precise as to what it is necessary to do."

The hope of the Commission lies in a clearly formulated program nationally understood and supported. It is asking the co-operation of such bodies as the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the Canadian Welfare Council, Farm and Labor organizations, all denominations of churches, the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Home, School and Service Clubs, women's groups and others. The approximate age span of the young people of our study is 15 to 24 years. The time which we are considering is now, the immediate transition period after the war and the longer postwar period. The Commission is concerned with the needs of women as well as of men.

At the outset we recognized two factors as paramount. Youth itself must understand our purpose and co-operate with us upon its own behalf. To gain such co-operation our plans must have vigor, imagination, scope.

Aims of the Commission

Of equal importance, if our recommendations were to carry weight, would be the active interest and collaboration of adult Canada. To gain the support of one without the other would be to make our study wholly unrealistic and out of balance.

Our first job was to define the field. The rush of possible approaches was overwhelming and so we chose a few proved truths as light to work by.

We spoke of youth as we know it and have known it in our own provinces, and each of us could recall by the angry white light of memory the sort of conditions young Canadians were bucking in the years before 1939. Yet while we recalled the past as warning for the future, our concern does not lie with yesterday. We have no interest in patching up an old order rather in helping to create a new.

As basis for discussion we divided the needs of youth into six broad fields. Employment, health, education, recreation, citizenship religion. Each is here condensed to a minimum but in all of them we shall try, so far as is practical, to keep abreast of what other countries are doing in the same fields.

Maximum employment, the Commission recognizes, is a foundation condition upon which the effectiveness of all postwar youth planning must rest. Our objective here is threefold: to make recommendations for long term solutions, to study the special problems of youth in the immediate postwar period, and to acquaint ourselves with and offer practical support to plans now being developed by governmental and private enterprise.

It is one of the aims of the Commission to make as thorough an examination as possible in the field of physical and mental health among young people, to study health programs and legislation now in force or pending, and to see where such measures can be made more effec-

Some heartening facts for those who worry about Cancer

ALL OVER the country, medical science is waging an intensive battle against cancer.

What progress is being made? Are more lives now being saved?

The answer is "Yes!" The proof is to be found in the growing thousands of patients who have been cured of cancer and who literally have new leases on life.

Although it is now generally recognized that cancer is curable, medical men would like to impress the public with one important point:

The chances of cure depend directly upon *how early* the disease is recognized and treatment begun. Cancer, in the beginning, is a local disease, confined to a small area. If not treated, it spreads until cure is very difficult, often impossible.

Doctors know that people sometimes delay examination of a suspicious symptom through a tendency to "wait and see." If you are one of these, or if there is such a person among your family or friends, your own peace of mind calls for an immediate examination. Encouragingly enough, authorities tell us that only a comparatively small percentage of such symptoms prove to be cancers upon examination. This is borne out by the following report of a leading cancer clinic . . .

Of several hundred women who applied for examination because they had suspicious symptoms and suspected cancer, only 11½%, or slightly more than one in ten actually had the disease. Imagine the relief of the other 88½% who learned that they did not have cancer!

Thus, the symptoms which rightly cause people to think that they may have cancer do not *always* mean that cancer is present. However, they usually do indicate that something is wrong which needs medical attention. The difference can be determined only by a careful examination. It is always best to play safe. The presence of any of the following symptoms warrants an immediate visit to the doctor . . .

1. Any unusual lump or thickening, especially in the breast.

2. Any irregular or unexplained bleeding.

3. Any sore that does not heal, particularly about the mouth, tongue, or lips.

4. Persistent indigestion, often accompanied by loss of weight.

5. Noticeable changes in the form, size, or colour of a mole or wart.

6. Any persistent change from the normal action of elimination.

The tremendous strides which medical science has made in treating cancer will become even greater as each of us *fights cancer with knowledge*. Metropolitan will send you upon request a free booklet, "A Message of Hope about Cancer."

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tive whether at federal, provincial or community levels.

The need for improved standards of national health was brought out forcibly in the House of Commons on May 31 when Defence Minister Ralston revealed that of those examined for the army 50 per cent were rejected on medical grounds—35 per cent for physical causes and the remainder for emotional instability.

Among the questions raised in the fields of education and vocational training were these: What useful recommendations can the Commission offer towards raising the standards of education and bringing it within the reach of all? What will be the major and immediate problems to face adult education in Canada in terms of returned men and women and workers laid off by the closing of war industry? How can the resources of public information and education so forcefully developed by war through the press, radio and films, best be adapted to giving young people a deeper sense of citizenship?

Our discussion of the great influence of recreation on character ranged all the way from the Provincial Recreation Scheme carried out in British Columbia with such marked success before the war, to how fuller use could be made of Youth Hostels and the resources of our national parks. One of the questions we are studying here is just what recreation facilities there are in the average community. A study of this field reveals that only a small proportion of young people know what it means to belong to any kind of a club or organization. A large proportion belong, naturally enough, to the fellowship of the corner drugstore where there is always company and something doing.

What Can We Offer?

Members of the Commission were, I think, unanimous in feeling that among the many interlocking elements of the situation of postwar youth none was of greater importance than a sense of citizenship based on a real relationship between young people and the land which is their own.

What is Canada prepared to offer in adventurous opportunity comparable to the drive and incentive of fighting in a common cause? What is youth thinking about the postwar world and what sort of a contribution is it prepared to make?

Here youth must speak with its own voice, and the Commission will use practical means for collecting data by opinion surveys, field studies in communities across Canada, forums, group discussions and conferences. It is hoped to bring rural and city young people into joint meetings wherever it can be arranged.

Hundreds of thousands of young Canadians now on active service, in war industry, on the farms, want to know the answers—even though they may barely have reached the point yet of articulating the questions.

The quality of their postwar citizenship will depend largely on the fusion of two elements: the readiness of youth to co-operate in creating the postwar world, their willingness to assume a share of responsibility for it, and how flexible, progressive and unjealous the older generations show themselves in accepting youth as partners and the whole field of citizenship as a joint enterprise.

The connection between citizenship and religion, acknowledged or unacknowledged, remains close and deep. Yet observation shows that throughout English-speaking Canada an increasingly large number of young people come under only the briefest, most superficial influence of the church.

Fuehrer or God?

Where does the fault lie? How can a more genuine relation be developed between youth and the churches? The Commission recognizes that the faith of youth in certain ideals private to itself is powerful and that it can be guided into one of two powerful directions—towards a fuehrer or God. That it must not be turned loose to drift is one of the lessons of dictatorship.

We, who are members of the Youth Commission, do not foolishly overestimate the scope of our powers, but neither do we fail to recognize, I think, that our work lies in the most challenging of fields and that it can be as good as we can make it.

Each, out of a widely different experience and background, shares one common aim—to make of the Youth Commission during the two years of its life a positive instrument towards building the kind of postwar Canada in which youth can find fulfillment on youth's own terms—vigor, initiative, self-reliance, the adventure of new horizons salted by a true measure of responsible citizenship.

This country itself is young. It is teeming with resources. Taking a grip on its own bootstraps it has, within the space of three years, raised itself to levels of production and enterprise that would have seemed fantastic even five years ago. What Canada has created for war she can re-create magnificently for peace—if her people will it. We must will it. For a day will come when youth the world over will turn home, a single relentless question on its lips, "What now?"

"One picture is worth 10,000 words." This Chinese mother and child looking at the ruins of their bombed home are silently pleading China's cause.

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INFORMATION

"Our war production job is by no means confined to guns alone. Vital equipment for all the Services — Navy, Army, Air Force — is our full-time schedule".

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40-35S-M

Northern Electric

AND ITS EMPLOYEES

IN WAR AND IN PEACE – A NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SERVICE

THE OTTAWA LETTER

By Preference Ottawa Chooses Ottawa People

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

RESIDENCE in Ottawa, we have secretly felt, places one, in some respects, a cut or two above less fortunate people who are obliged to live in such centres of crude industry and trade as Montreal and Toronto or in the less sophisticated provincial communities. Although we have suspected that some of our fellow townsmen shared this sense of community elevation, it never occurred to us that there was anything tangible about it or that it had any commercial value. We are glad to be able to report now that the state of living in Ottawa is definitely recognized as a practical asset. As with so many things of community interest, we get our information from the classified advertising column of the Ottawa *Citizen*. The following advertisement shows what Ottawa people think of Ottawa people as compared with other people:

> 2 bedroom apt. Rent $50, $60, unfurnished, no children. Must be residents of Ottawa at least 5 years. References. Please answer by letter. Box 192, Citizen. 35½

Another of our pet private convictions is that newspapers devote too much space reporting interviews with people on subjects about which there is no occasion to interview them. From our favorite source of random information, the *Citizen*, we find that this particular conviction is ours exclusively. Nobody seems to want to share it; not, especially, the editors and reporters of the *Citizen*. A *Citizen* reporter called on Mr. Bracken with a view to interviewing him on the Ontario elections and found the Progressive Conservative Leader unwilling to be interviewed. The resulting example of the unnecessary reporting of interviews might well interest the Newsprint Controller in view of the need to economize in the use of paper.

"No, I don't just want to talk about elections at all," he (Mr. Bracken) told the reporter.

"Well, what else can we talk about?" he was asked.

"Let's just not talk," said Mr. Bracken, politely, but firmly.

Our case against unnecessary interviewing obviously is hopeless.

But we are not, we find, doing too badly with our private convictions. People are gradually coming round to our way of thinking in more matters than we might have expected. For example, we have felt that there was something wrong with the general approach that has been attempted to the question of Canada's post-war economy. During the session of parliament the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the managements of the two big railways, and various other groups have been presenting to parliamentary committees their views on the requirements of post-war reconstruction. And in a recent letter we quoted Governor Graham Towers of the Bank of Canada in a statement touching on the approach of the government to the matter.

Leisure for All

In all of these attempts to draw a pattern for post-war economy there has been one thing in common. The first concern of the government and everybody else is for an abundance of work for all. This, we have been privately convinced cannot adequately fill the prescription of a better country after the war. For it does not take into account at all the possible desirability of a certain freedom from the need to work.

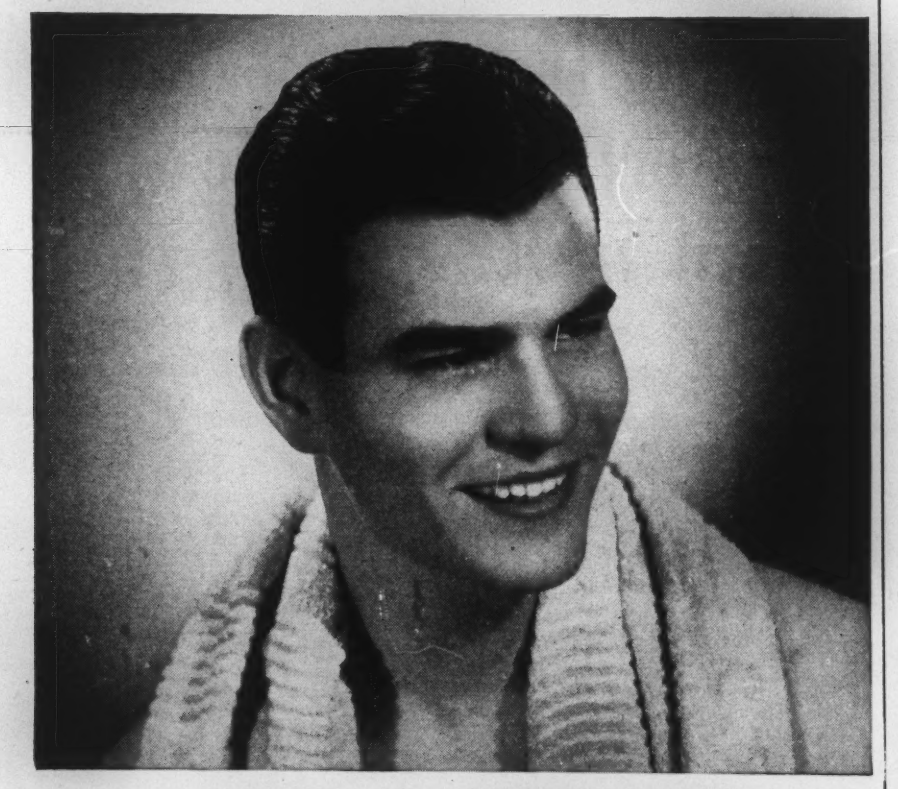
Great was our agreeable astonishment to find, just before parliament adjourned that at least two other people in the country share our suspicion as to the wisdom of this all-pervading obsession about work after the war, and that one of these is a member of the House of Commons even if he does sit in the south-east corner occupied by the socialists and the funny-money fellows. With more courage of conviction than we possessed who had made a secret of our feeling in the matter, this member of the Commons refused to let the session come to an end without serving notice that in his judgment there was far too much talk about post-war work and not enough about post-war leisure.

Anxious to get away home to their families and their farms, members would have let this bit of rebellion against the orthodox pass unchallenged, to find an unmarked grave in Hansard. Providentially, however, it secured attention in a most unusual way. The voice of parliamentary protest against the refrain of work fell upon the responsive ears of a member of the armed forces sitting in the gallery and he, knowing nothing about the rule forbidding such a demonstration, indicated his approval by clapping his hands. The young service man was promptly

A Russian armored launch going on the attack in a sullen Baltic sea.

VIGOROUS EXERCISE under the Summer sun hardens your muscles—gives your spirits a lift! But watch out! That same healthful sun can bake your hair dry, dull and brittle—spell trouble for its good looks!

Baking Sun and Drenching Water can raise Havoc with Hair!



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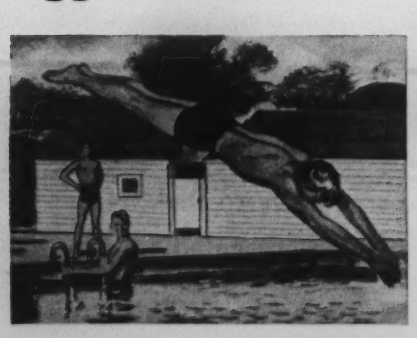
50 Seconds to Rub—Feel that stimulating "tingle" as circulation of the scalp quickens—the flow of necessary oil is increased—hair has a chance to regain good looks.

10 Seconds to Comb and Brush—your hair stays neatly in place—has a rich and handsome lustre, but there's no trace of that objectionable "patent-leather" look.



A refreshing swim is a cool climax to a hot Summer day. But that drenching water does more damage to your hair. It washes away vital scalp oils—leaves hair lifeless. Guard your hair against the threat of sun and water with Vitalis and the "60-Second Workout."

You step-up your whole appearance when your hair is well-groomed and handsome! So keep it that way with Vitalis and the "60-Second Workout." All Summer long you can help guard the looks of your hair with this sensible routine. Get a bottle of Vitalis today!

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USE VITALIS AND THE "60-SECOND WORKOUT"

The Spirit of Count FRONTENAC CALLS YOU TO . . .

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From the ancient Capital of Canada the spirit of Count Frontenac calls . . . to a vacation that will ease the strain of war-time duties. Friendly Old Quebec . . . steeped in the romance and charm of 17th Century Normandy . . . wayside shrines and farms . . . spinning wheels. Golfing, swimming, hunting, fishing . . . every sport facility you desire.

And at the Chateau Frontenac the restful atmosphere, the modern convenience, the excellent cuisine to make your holiday truly delightful. Music, dancing, entertainment, and moderate rates.

For interesting booklet and full information write hotel manager.

Chateau Frontenac IN OLD QUEBEC...

ejected from the gallery, but this was because he had broken the rule of silence imposed upon spectators, not because, like the member whom he applauded, he believes the idea of work is being over-played.

We hope to be able next session to report that opposition to the doctrine of toil as the only basis of post-war economy has grown.

Taking Chances on Index

This is being written in advance of the release of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' official cost of living index for July, and in reporting on the subject we pretty well have to take a chance on the index being what we think it is going to be, namely, a very important fraction of a point below the level calling for an adjustment of the cost of living bonus. We are, however, in good gambling company. Not only did Steve Brodie take a chance, but Donald Gordon did also. Donald Gordon took the same chance we are taking on the index and he had a whole lot more at stake. If the index were to reach or pass the bonus adjustment point at this time the consequent automatic addition of some thirty-five or forty million dollars to the country's payroll would act as a considerable source of vibration against Mr. Gordon's price ceiling structure. He could have guarded against such a danger a couple of months ago by adding to the price ceiling subsidies he is having the treasury pay. He gambled that the index would stay below the bonus mark without this assistance. And as far as we can judge at this time of writing he has won.

But it looks like a close shave, and Mr. Gordon's young men, badly scared at the narrow escape, are drafting new subsidy proposals aimed at avoiding an increase in the bonus at the next adjustment period three months hence. Meats, which would have been subsidized before this if Mr. Gordon had not chosen to take a chance with the index, will be one of the first commodities to benefit should the current plans go through. The treasury will pay something like two cents a pound towards the cost to the consumer of his rationed meat supply.

The Gordon Board is suffering now from the effects of the long severe winter and the abnormally wet spring. Its chief troubles are the poor fruit crop, the smaller-than-needed vegetable crop, and the very fancy prices which are resulting therefrom. If it were not sadly troubled, the price control administration would not have resorted to such a desperate step as that of placing highly perishable fruits under price ceilings. It saw no way to avoid it, with peaches, plums and pears in danger of repeating the price performance of berries. The latter, of course, are altogether too perishable to have their marketing interfered with by price control.

The average normal consumption of canned goods is surprisingly low—something in the neighborhood of two cans a month. Because of this, the rationing of canned goods has been avoided as dangerous. The danger that has been seen is that of provoking people to buy up to the limit of their ration allowance where ordinarily they may buy hardly any canned goods. But the supply situation is becoming so serious that restrictions cannot any longer be avoided and the sale of canned goods, when it is resumed after the end of the season of fresh fruits and vegetables, will be controlled either by allocations to distributors or by rations for consumers. The canned fruit pack will be no more than half of normal.

Mutual Aid requirements for United Nations, with relief and rehabilitation requirements for Europe after liberation starts, are going to keep most things in short supply in this country for a long time. Munitions Minister Howe thought to put Ontario people into a sufficiently optimistic mood to vote for the Nixon party by giving his estimate that the war was eighty per cent over by time measurement. Even if he should be right it does not mean that the season of scarcities is eighty per cent over or anything like it. Officials who are dealing with supply matters are figuring that Canada's productive capacity in field and factory will be taxed to the limit to meet all these needs.

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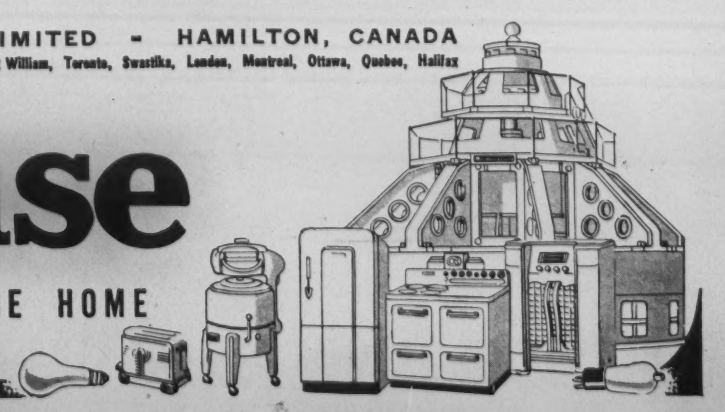

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Dominion Sells Pup With String

BY B. K. SANDWELL

...HER that the Dominion Gov...nment is still selling annuity con...cts to ill-informed Canadian in...estors who have not realized that much of what they get in exchange for their capital payment will be taken away from them by what is improperly called income tax. This appears to me to be little less than an attempt on the part of the Crown to obtain money under false pretences; and I have no hesitation in saying that my advice to anybody living within reach of the Canadian income tax collectors is to have nothing to do with any annuity of any kind whatsoever. This includes all life insurance policies which offer periodic payments during the whole life of the payee beginning with a certain event, namely the death of the insured or his attainment of a certain age; wherever possible within the terms of the contract these should be converted into a fixed number of capital payments, in which case only the interest element and not the capital repayment is taxable. If this conversion can be made now, it should be made even if the annuity has already become payable; the government itself refuses to recapitalize an annuity when once it has sold it, but if I am not mistaken most life insurance companies are a trifle more elastic.

SATURDAY NIGHT has been provided with copies of correspondence between the Government Annuities Branch of the Department of Labor and Mr. W. A. Werden of Mimico, Ont., who was so ill-advised as to purchase annuities from the Branch on May 15 and August 14, 1942. Being purchased later than June, 1940, when the Income Tax Act was amended, these annuities are classified as income on investment for purposes of taxation and are wholly subject to taxation at the current rates. When he discovered this, or rather when it was drawn to his attention by the Inspector of Income Tax, Mr. Werden applied to the Branch for the conversion of the annuities into war bonds, subject of course to a reduction of the amount on account of the payments already received. He was informed that "we are not permitted to cancel an annuity contract when once it is in force."

New Concept

He was also informed that the Minister of Finance when defending in the House of Commons the policy of taxing the whole of the annuity payments indicated "that when one buys an annuity it is an exchange of a fund for a flow, that one disposes of the capital and takes in return income." This is a very interesting concept, but it involves the concealed assumption that the unfortunate annuitant has not only disposed of his capital but has destroyed it.

In no other form of investment is capital destroyed by being invested. In all other forms of investment the investor receives income while abstaining from the use of his capital and ultimately gets his capital back. In all other investments where the nature of the investment is such that there will come a time when there is no more capital left, the taxing authority expressly realizes this condition, and allows a portion of the annual receipts to pass untaxed into the hands of the capital owner. Thus in mining companies an allowance is made for the progressive exhaustion of the mine, and in the case of rented real estate allowance is made for the progressive deterioration of the structure. Only the man who has parted with a thousand dollars to purchase an annuity, and who after the last annuity payment will have no single cent of his thousand dollars left to leave to his heirs, is subjected to income tax not alone on that part of the payments to him which is merely the interest on his capital, but also on that larger part which is simply the return of his capital in successive instalments.

The Actuarial Principle

The actuarial principle of the annuity is perfectly well understood by all who have anything to do with it. Unfortunately those who have something to do with it in government offices are in the Labor Department and the Insurance Department and not the Finance Department. The principle is simply the reverse of life insurance. In both cases the probable average duration of life is well known from an enormous mass of experience. In life insurance a fund is gradually accumulated by the company or government selling the insurance, at a rate sufficient to insure the payment of a certain sum to all the contributors at death. In annuities, the fund is made up of single payments sufficiently large to insure that it shall be able to pay to all the contributors a certain specified amount per year until their death. While the fund is in the hands of the company or government it earns interest; that interest is the only real *income* involved in the whole business. Its amount is easily ascertainable for purposes of taxation, but in the case of life insurance nobody has suggested that even this portion of the payments should be taxed, and indeed it is so small a part of the whole that it would be hardly worth while to attempt to distinguish it. On principle, nobody could object to the taxation of the interest element in annuity payments, but what the Government is doing is to tax *both* the interest element *and* the repayments of capital.

The reason why so little protest has been raised about this treatment of annuities is probably the fact that the great majority of the annuities which are entirely inconvertible, such as the government's annuities, are held by persons who have no other income and are consequently exempt in any case to the extent of $660 and are only taxed at a very low rate on the excess. Those who are seriously victimized are the individuals—widows or elderly men—who have annuities as part of the investment of a considerable total fund of capital. Some of these are being taxed at the rate of 60 or 70% on what is nothing more nor less than a return to them of their own money.

This applies particularly to annuitants under wills, and every testator whose will at present makes provision for an annuity payment to any beneficiary should immediately add a codicil stating that if the Dominion Government is still taxing annuities at the time of his death this arrangement is to be cancelled and another non-taxable form of payment substituted.

String on the Pup

It should be added here that annuity contracts entered into prior to May 26, 1932 are exempt up to $5,000 per annum, and those between that date and June 25, 1940 to the extent of $1200. All those entered into since June 25, 1940 are fully taxable. But annual payments for a fixed number of years, involving no life contingency, are taxable only on the interest element.

As for Mr. Werden, it is perfectly obvious that no sane individual would have done what he did, on May 15 and August 14, 1942, after the 1940 amendment, if he had known what he was doing. Furthermore a government which would sell him this pup without mentioning the fact that it had already tied a string to it with a view to yanking it back was in my opinion performing an act of a decidedly shady ethical character. I feel very strongly that in view of what Mr. Ilsley's Department has done, Mr. Mitchell's Department ought to change its ruling and give Mr. Werden back his money. After all, it will cost Mr. Mitchell's Department nothing but a little bookkeeping, and what Mr. Ilsley's Department will lose by it is something that it should never have had.

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Salvage Value of Air Training Plan

BY FRANCIS FLAHERTY

In the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, which is contributing so much to the successful conduct of the war, Canada clearly possesses an asset of enormous potential importance in the post-war. It must not be permitted to disintegrate after its war functions have been fulfilled.

This article discusses some of the factors involved in its preservation and conversion to peace functions.

THE future of aviation in Canada is intimately linked with the salvage value of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. In that establishment this country possesses a giant university of military aviation. But there is no such clear picture of the possible conversion of that asset to peacetime use as there is in connection with some other war-acquired assets, such as merchant ships and naval personnel, or munitions factories and skilled factory workers.

The importance of the air training plan in the conduct of the war has been stated repeatedly by British and American as well as Canadian authorities. It assumed more concrete form when Air Minister Power let out the first figures ever released on production of trained aircrew, more than 50,000 up to several months ago. The training of these airmen in Canada made possible the degree of air superiority now enjoyed by the United Nations, the bombing offensive on the Axis powers, and, probably, the conquest of North Africa. If, as some expect, victory comes through air power, the Canadian air training schools, now numbering 154, will be largely responsible, for, however great the contribution of American and Russian air forces proves to be, the Empire airmen trained in Canada will be a major factor.

The training organization, therefore, is an asset which should not be permitted to disintegrate after its war functions have been fulfilled. Its conversion to peace functions will not be easy. It has been built up out of three main components, the small pre-war Royal Canadian Air Force, the civilian flying clubs and the body of trained personnel—instructional, technical and administrative—loaned to the R.C.A.F. by the Royal Air Force at the inception of the plan, plus the personnel of R.A.F. schools moved here and since incorporated in the plan.

It is likely that under normal conditions Britain will recall the R.A.F. personnel and carry on air training once again at home. Although control of the operation of schools has grown increasingly military there is a large civilian interest in the plan by reason of the schools owned by civilian companies associated with flying clubs or commercial aviation companies.

These companies are largely financed by private capital on which they are not permitted to distribute dividends although they are permitted to accumulate reserves accruing from profits on the contract training of aircrews, which reserves may be used to restore them to a peacetime basis. They will be equipped to provide much better training than any civilian flying training organization was before the war and it is to be expected they will seek to sever themselves from Air Force affiliation and set up in business on their own.

Before they are permitted to do so some clear-cut policy should be evolved as to whether the aviation education of the future is to be left to commercial organizations operating for profit, voluntary non-profit organizations such as the flying clubs or become a function of the state as are other forms of education.

The question is important because a well-rounded air transport industry will require not only trained pilots but more highly trained technicians of other types. The science faculties of the universities should be brought into the picture. Preparations should be made for courses which will fit airmen discharged from the fighting force for a wide variety of jobs in civilian aviation of a non-flying nature because there will not be flying jobs for all who will want to remain in the flying business.

Post-War Training

That there will be many people looking for aviation instruction after the war is a certainty. The wartime Air Force personnel may prove sufficient to meet the needs of commercial air transport companies and a large but reduced Air Force for possibly five years but flying is likely to be a young man's job for many years and the veterans will gradually drift into ground jobs making way for younger men who will require training.

In addition to those who will follow flying as an occupation many thousands of men and women, particularly youngsters who failed to get into the Air Force will want to learn to fly for pleasure or to operate their own aircraft. There are thousands of such people now who are denied the opportunity because of the cessation of civilian flying and their number grows each day as the exploits of the Air Force stimulate interest in flying.

In pre-war days these people secured their instruction through the flying clubs and these organizations, better equipped and better financed will again be in a position to cater to the aviation enthusiast who is not in the business for money.

An expanding air transport industry will require increasing numbers of highly trained air and ground personnel and the degree of training needed by these people will increase with increases in the range and size of aircraft. The gap between these professional airmen and the amateur aviation enthusiast flying small aircraft short distances for his own pleasure or business will be much wider than in the past.

Thus the persons who require aviation training will fall into three main groups: recruits entering the permanent Air Force, transport people and the amateurs. In peacetime the recruiting requirements of even a sizable Air Force will be but a fraction of wartime requirements. It is highly likely, service organizations being what they are, that the Air Force will want to do its own training entirely and dispense with that measure of civilian-administered training which proved useful in wartime.

The flying clubs, adequately supervised by the government as to standards and tests, and equipped with airdromes, aircraft and capital as a result of their war service should be able to provide all the instruction the amateur class needs and perhaps a good deal needed by the professional.

The larger air transport companies such as Trans-Canada Air Lines and Canadian Pacific Air Lines, may consider it desirable to train their own personnel and offer instruction in their schools to transport personnel for other smaller operating companies. T.C.A. has a school of its own at Winnipeg and C.P.A. has been operating a number of Air Training Plan schools for the government and will thus find itself with ample equipment and instructional personnel.

The more advanced academic or scientific training which will be required in future could better be given in schools associated with the science faculties of one or more of the Canadian universities. There it could be tied in with research activities and with the teaching of technicians for the aircraft manufacturing industry.

The Universities' Part

Before the war graduation from a university, preferably in engineering, was a necessary preliminary to securing a commission in the air force. If the personnel necessary to staff and maintain expanded air transport and aircraft manufacturing industries and keep them abreast of competitors in other countries is to be maintained it would seem necessary to broaden the education of those who will be responsible.

The pre-war policy of the R.C.A.F. in the matter of qualifications for commissions, especially in the period before retrenchment of the early thirties was responsible for availability of a considerable number of university-trained engineers who were also pilots and who fitted in well with the wartime training plan.

Its restoration after the war, together with the stipulation of university training for certain classifications of transport air personnel, ought to be considered in the working out of a general over-all plan for aeronautical education. From the staff of the Air Training Plan the universities will be able to obtain all the instructors they need, men with both theoretical and practical training.

While consideration is being given to the physical side of aviation's future in planning the control and location of airlines, protecting Canadian interests in international air communication, studying potentialities in aircraft manufacturing and designing transport planes there has been little indication so far of much attention to the human potential.

The airdromes can not fly away. The aircraft, although they could, are NOT likely to fly away, but the thousands of valuable men employed in the air training organization and in Canadian air operations here and R.A.F. operations overseas will disperse quickly to jobs in other countries and other occupations if aviation in Canada does not offer suitable prospects. The pick of this big human asset should have the opportunity of making peacetime careers in aeronautical education and training and to this end a program for the future should be evolved.

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THE HITLER WAR

Terrified Reich Capital Awaits Its Turn

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE situation in Italy has not been much clarified during the past week. Neither the intentions of the Badoglio regime nor of the Germans are much more evident, and a certain amount of concern is rising as to whether we are going to get Italy out of the war in the present flurry.

There are several questions which need to be asked and answered here. Could it be that the King and Badoglio were able to hatch and carry out their coup without the Gestapo knowing about it, and in defiance of the German military authorities in Italy? And if the Germans did know about it, why did they not prevent it? Was this because they do not actually have the grip on Italy which has been popularly supposed, or because they realized that Italy was finished, and they were pulling out?

As to the first question, I find it inconceivable that the Germans were not informed of what was going on. That they did not prevent the deposition of Mussolini and the smashing of the Fascist regime, with all the implications which these had for the permanence of Hitler's position and of their own Nazi set-up indicates, I think, that they were not as solidly in control of Italy as has been imagined. Certainly the Germans knew the extent of peace feeling among the Italians, but they may not have quite made up their minds as to whether to carry on the war by themselves in the north of Italy.

Germans Improvising

For there can be no doubt that the German Command is now improvising, from month to month, and week to week. With their original plan to hold us away all summer from Italy, their most vulnerable flank, by successive stands in Tunisia and Sicily, and to free their rear in Russia by the sharp Kursk offensive to enable them to concentrate on smashing any European landing attempt of ours, disrupted, they are only in process of formulating a new plan.

Badoglio may have felt that Italy's honor would be served by giving the Germans two or three weeks' grace to effect this. But he would never have connived at any plan for fighting over the centre and north of Italy. So that I find the report that Italian troops have been moved towards the Brenner and Trieste quite as credible as that German troops are moving southwards towards the Po and Apennines. And too widespread to be doubted are the reports of clashes between Italian soldiers and civilians and German troops, in Northern Italy, Greece and Crete.

The confused situation arises, I believe, from the complicated manœuvering in which all three parties, Italians, Germans and Allies, are engaged, and in which the full aims of none are likely to be realized. The Badoglio Government is trying to get Italy out of the war in an "orderly" fashion, without social revolution at home, and without German reprisals.

They want to get their own troops home from the Balkans and their workers home from Germany, without having the Germans march into the north of Italy. Their temporizing is as much intended to placate the Germans, who hold perhaps a million Italian hostages (they can prevent the return of Italian troops from the Balkans as easily as they can the return of workers from the Reich), as to secure better peace terms from the Allies.

The Germans, for their part, want to keep Italy fighting as long as possible, to give them time to rearrange their southern defences. They want to avoid provoking her to join the Allies in war against them. And yet they can hardly allow the Italian troops in the Balkans to return home if they suspect it is for this purpose. And they must, whatever happens, occupy Trieste and Fiume, big ports which would give us a priceless bridgehead at the very edge of Central Europe.

They certainly don't want our bombers in the Lombardy Plains, within reach of their Silesian, Czechoslovak and Austrian industries, and the cities of Southern Germany, but it is not certain that they are willing to pay the price of avoiding this, by a full occupation of Northern Italy, with the diversion of troops, planes and anti-aircraft defences which this would require.

Our Aims re Italy

Our aims and desires in this situation have been clearly set forth by Mr. Churchill. We want Italy to get out of the war before the Germans have had time to organize a stand in her northern provinces. And we want to take over Italy "wholesale", not "piecemeal"; want to have an authority with whom to deal, and not a state of chaos, which would lay on us the task of running the country, garrisoning it, policing it, and even feeding it, a course which "might turn the Italians against us and all our works."

"It would be a grave mistake," Mr. Churchill says, "for Britain and the United States so to act as to break down the whole structure and expression of the Italian State." Yet both he and General Eisenhower threaten the Italians with renewal of the direst rigors of war if they do not force the Germans out of their country and surrender at once.

Both Churchill's and Eisenhower's pronouncements were known immediately throughout the length and breadth of Italy, by listeners to the foreign radio and from our leaflets; and the lack of any response by their government has reportedly set in motion a great migration from the cities. Peace demonstrations are also reported to be increasing, with Italian troops refusing to fire on the demonstrators, who are defying the decree against the meeting of more than three persons.

Whatever else comes out of the deposition of Mussolini and his Fascist regime, it is absolutely certain that it will take Italy out of the war. The Italian people have construed it as meaning this, and they will have nothing else. If fighting goes on in Italy, it will be done by Germans, through the occupation of the northern part of the country and the suppression of the population.

Clean-Up Job

Meanwhile, we are entering upon the final phase in the Battle of Sicily. By now we have come to have implicit faith that when General Montgomery issues his message "We are going to drive the Germans out of here", he will do just exactly that. It appears that he has been marking time at Catania while the Allied centre (the Canadians) and right wing (Americans) wheeled into position against the Etna Line.

After this final big battle it is likely that there will be little more than a clean-up job to do in the Messina corner, as on Cape Bon. Already it is significant that the Americans have taken 5000 Germans in their latest batch of prisoners. If it turns out this way, victory in Sicily would have taken less than a month. Another month ought to see us established on the heel of Italy, controlling the entrance to the Adriatic, and ready for a push into Albania to help lever the Germans out of Greece while we assault them frontally from Egypt, Palestine and Cyprus.

From the heel of Italy, too, we could finish off the job on the Roumanian oil refineries well begun by the Liberators flying from bases in Egypt or Cyprus last weekend. The loss was heavy, in percentage figures, perhaps 15-20 per cent, but the reported destruction of 13 out of Ploesti's 20 refineries is worth it. This is not a case where percentage of loss decides. Here was a special target, one of the most important in Germany's whole war setup, and it would have been worth the loss of all of the estimated 175 bombers to destroy it thoroughly.

It is one of the major mysteries of the war why we did not make a bigger effort long ago to hit Ploesti. The Russians struck at it repeatedly during the summer of 1941, and were said to have burned the biggest of the refineries. We had our long-range Lancasters available a half-year later, yet nothing was done until the Americans tried a raid with, apparently, about 15 to 20 Liberators, last summer. Of these not many came back. Some were lost over the target and others interned in Turkey. Only now, at the end of the fourth year of war, has this vital target been dealt with thoroughly.

The Main Air War

But the main air war, against Germany, is being carried on with a vigor beyond praise, and continues to offer, I believe, the best hope of ending the war within six months or a year. The bombing of Hamburg appears from many accounts to have achieved the full predictions of pre-war writers as to the ordeal of great cities under modern aerial attack, and to have produced a great fright in Berlin.

The imagination boggles at picturing what Hamburg must have endured, in absorbing within a single week the weight of bombs hurled on the much bigger city of London throughout a whole winter. The city's main water supply was cut off, making it impossible to check the flames, while explosives ripped up gas, electric and water mains throughout the city. The destruction of the main telephone exchange and the main railway station paralyzed communications; and the shelters proved quite inadequate to the impact and blast of our giant bombs. Some 14,000 people are said to have been killed, and the bulk of the city's population of a million and a half to have fled, willy-nilly, to the country.

Many of them, including injured, went to Berlin, where their tale spread terror among the people of the capital. Goebbels, his propaganda bankrupt at last, could do nothing else but admit that Berlin would probably be next, and advise that as many civilians as possible leave at once. This mood, and this prospect for the Berlin population makes a not unsatisfactory contrast with that of 1940, when Shirer and other writers described them as enjoying the loot of Europe with never a word of sympathy for the millions of little people whose death or ruin this had meant.

From the psychological point of view, it will be as well to leave the Berliners for a while in this sweat of fear. This may give our Berlin blitz, when it comes, almost the potency of our Rome raid, which, withheld until just the right moment, toppled the Fascist regime.

The Hamburg Pattern

The Hamburg assault probably presented the broad pattern of what should really be regarded as the Battle of Berlin, and should be one of the great, decisive battles of the war: heavy night raids every second or third night, with a diversionary attack against some other centre to prevent the concentration of the German defences; attacks by Mosquitos on the in-between nights, directed against specific targets, but intended mainly to keep the defences working without rest; and American attacks in force in daylight.

This will be the culminating, if not the final, lesson needed to teach the Germans that war doesn't pay. But it will not bring down our enemy unless accompanied by astute political warfare. And it must be admitted that there is no sign yet of any concerted Allied approach to the German problem. Without making the Germans any false promises — which could store up trouble for the future —even if we told them exactly what we intended to do with them, it couldn't be nearly as bad as what Goebbels is telling them, to keep them fighting to the bitter end—that is, that we will sterilize all German males, take away the children, and cut up the Reich into 300 tiny pieces.

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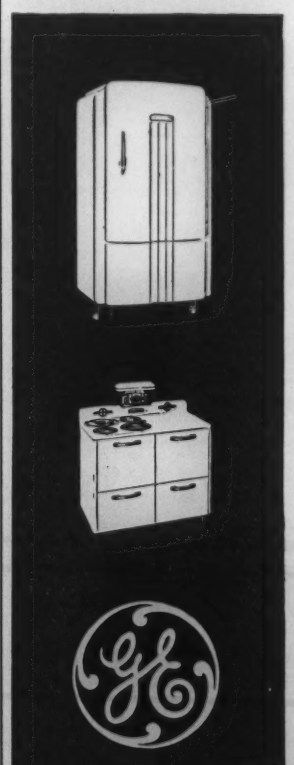

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Victory Recipe

BLUEBERRY TARTLETS

½ cupful of sugar
3 tablespoonfuls of flour
⅛ teaspoonful of salt
½ cupful of water
2 cupfuls of blueberries
1½ teaspoonfuls of lemon juice
1 tablespoonful of butter

Combine the sugar, flour and salt, add the water gradually, stirring until smooth, then combine with the blueberries. Cook, stirring gently until the mixture is thickened. Remove from the heat, add the lemon juice and butter and allow to cool. Turn into baked tart shells and when cold serve with ice cream. Eight tartlets.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC Co
LIMITED

Smuts: Many-Sided Man of Massive Judgment

BY R. L. STEPHENS

His triumph in last week's election in South Africa has proven once again that Field-Marshal Smuts is one of the world's great statesmen. The victory was not only a decisive defeat to the isolationist and pro-German factions in South Africa but the climax of one of the hardest campaigns in the life of this seventy-two year old statesman, scholar, scientist and soldier.

MR. CHURCHILL is famous for his apt but unusual adjectives. In his account of his African and Russian tour, he spoke of the advantages he gained from the "massive" judgment of General Smuts whom he met in Cairo. The adjective was admirably chosen. Few Empire statesmen have ever consistently taken such a big, yet practical view of events, as the South African Premier. General Smuts is seventy-two, but has the body of a man of fifty.

At home he has probably the most difficult task of any Empire premier. Yet temperament, long training and experience enable him to take the big view of world strategy.

Since the start of the war he has had to constantly face a most active opposition, the strongest 'isolationist' group in the world, which would have withdrawn South Africa from the war. Last week's election which returned the General with a greatly increased vote and, for a change, a strong working majority, is best proof of the decisive defeat he has administered to that opposition.

We still call him "General" Smuts, although actually he is Field-Marshal Smuts, created a Field-Marshal of the British army in May 1940. He had been "General Smuts" so long that the rank seemed almost a Christian name. He was the first Empire soldier to be given this supreme rank and it is significant of the changes he has seen in his very full life that he should be given the command in the army against which he gained his first military experience. His dash with a Commando—perhaps the naming of our shock troops was a compliment to him—across the Orange River into Cape Colony marked him as a brilliant and fearless military leader. At the Peace Conference which followed shortly afterwards, he showed that although he was little more than thirty, he had great political wisdom. It was his argument that within a few years Britain would grant South Africa self-government which persuaded his older colleagues to accept the peace terms. It was only right that two years later he should come to Britain to see his forecast fulfilled.

Scholar and Scientist

Learning came easily to Smuts and he is a man of considerable academic attainment. He took Literature and Science degrees at Victoria College, then came to Cambridge as an Ebden student, took his Law Finals with a double first and was called to the bar of the Middle Temple. He graduated to politics from the bar in Cape Town and at 26 was probably the youngest Attorney General the world has ever known.

If Smuts had not made such a mark as a statesman, he would probably be more noted as a military leader, and if he had become famous in neither war nor peacemaking, he would be famous as a scientist. The many sidedness of Smuts—and not even his worst enemies have called him an "amateur" in politics, strategy, philosophy or science—partly accounts for his "massive" judgment. He is able to temper statesmanship with philosophy, strategy with science. He is one of the world's great peacemakers, but he is also the man who at the urgent call of Mr. Lloyd George devised the aerial defence of London against daylight attacks in eight days.

Smuts had been to the front in the summer of 1917 to confer with Haig and the King of the Belgians and returned to London just in time for the July 17th raid. The House of Commons was angry at the failure of the defences and Mr. Lloyd George asked Smuts to investigate and report. His scheme involved great changes, but they were made and proved successful. At the same time Smuts devised the scheme of aerial attacks on the heart of Germany of which the present growing campaign is the direct result. In the Great War, the plan was never fully worked out because peace came before the numbers of heavy bombers required could be built. If anyone can claim to be the "father" of the massive air attacks on German industrial centres, it is General Smuts.

Knowledge of Man

Before this, Smuts had conducted a brilliant campaign against the Germans in Africa which set its seal on his skill as a strategist. Nor was his armchair strategy. The one trouble of his staff was his habit of wandering off into dangerous places. His diverse interests have always prevented General Smuts losing direct contact with ordinary people. Here was a South African who had fought against England, but he showed brilliant intuition in dealing with Welsh miners and Irish rebels. Sent to speak at Tonypandy to a crowd of discontented and angry miners, he told them that he had heard the Welsh were great singers and before he began, would they sing him a song? They sang several—and the tense atmosphere dissolved.

It is often forgotten that the first man to discover the difficulty of Mr. Gandhi was General Smuts. Gandhi developed his technique in the Transvaal and probably General Smuts would admit that even at this early stage the Hindu lawyer was the most difficult man with whom he has ever had to deal.

And General Smuts has dealt with some difficult people. He went to Ireland when the Sinn Fein trouble was at its height and the truce which followed was largely the result of his mediation. He has had to deal with rioting Johannesburg miners, with politicians determined to split South Africa on a racial basis, with discontented statesmen of many different countries, both at Versailles and later at the League of Nations.

When his life-long friend and leader General Botha died, General Smuts became Prime Minister and in his first speech said "I have neither tact nor patience, and you must take me for what I am worth." But his record suggests that he has both and a rare wisdom as well.

Couchiching, 1943

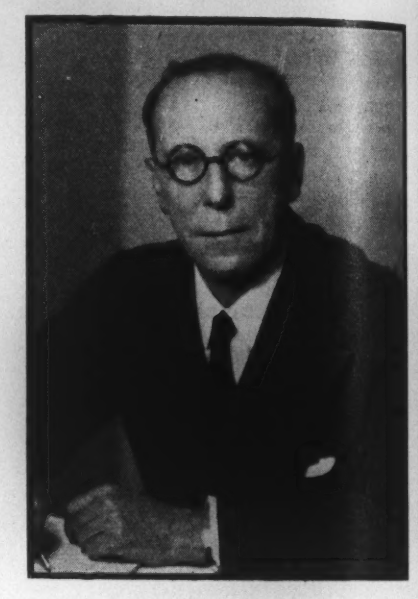
THIS year's conference of the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs at Lake Couchiching should return more satisfaction to the organizers of the gathering than any of the other ten meetings since the Institute was formed.

There are two good reasons for this belief. One, the conference will be the first important discussion in Canada in which leaders of economic, political and social thought have exchanged views since the post-war world came within reasonable sight. Secondly, the largely increased Canadian interest in national and international affairs during recent months will increase the relative importance of the conference.

The conference's greatest value is in crystallizing the leading thought of the nation, and this year, when we are just at the peak stage in preliminary planning for a new experiment in living, our thought badly needs direction in many fields.

Post-war employment and world political organization, particularly, are two subjects which may be expected to be clarified at the conference, and a definite presentation and concrete consideration of the many sides of both matters will be most welcome just now, when we seem to be having difficulty in getting past the early stages of theorizing and broad conjecture in our planning to meet them.

Leading the discussion on employment will be Alvin H. Hansen, a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in Washington, and an outstanding American economist who has specialized in the employment field. At the opening session of the conference Mr. Hansen will speak on full employment after the war, and later will take part in a panel discussion on its possibilities with J. B. Condliffe and Leonard Marsh. Mr. Condliffe is Associate Director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.



Sir George Sansom

Alvin H. Hansen

The consideration of post-war world relations will include an outline of proposals for world organization, by F. H. Soward of the Canadian Department of External Affairs, a discussion by Mr. Condliffe of international trade, and round tables on ethnic problems, economic problems and international political organizations.

A notable speaker at the conference will be Sir George Sansom, Minister in charge of Far Eastern Affairs at the British Embassy in Washington. Sir George, who is said to know more about Japan than the Japanese, was in the British diplomatic service in the Far East from 1904 to 1930 and will discuss the problems of this territory. Another speaker on Pacific problems will be Graham Spry, Personal Assistant to Sir Stafford Cripps. Mr. Spry will discuss India.

Canadian topics include a discussion by Leonard Marsh of government reconstruction proposals, Anglo-American relations from the Canadian point of view, discussed by Brooke Claxton, and rehabilitation of the armed forces, by Walter S. Woods, Deputy Minister of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

The conference is to be held from August 21 to 28.

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Invasion Rations: Nine Choices On The Menu!

BY K. L. WHITE

It sometimes takes two or three weeks for fresh meat, field bakeries etc. to catch up to invasion troops. In the meantime the men get by quite comfortably with tinned rations featuring such gastronomic treats as steak-and-kidney pudding and sausages and beans, prepared for easy cooking. Fifty-six meals are packed to a case, a day's ration for fourteen men, and there are nine different cases to choose from.

THE traditional army emergency ration of bully beef and biscuits is not on the menu of our armies landing in Europe. Food is already short in Europe and there will be very little "living on the country" so that every meal for every man has to be carried to the "bridgeheads." But the provision of these has reached such a point of scientific development that they provide the maximum nourishment in the minimum of space and give the most appetizing meals possible with the minimum of cooking.

An army fighting in isolated units or establishing a bridgehead cannot expect to have the services of field bakeries, fresh meat and so on for some days, perhaps for two or three weeks. The ships that get in must unload more vital cargoes. The rations will therefore be "emergency" ones, but the Army's idea of what it is possible to provide under the circumstances has been revolutionized in the last few years.

The unit of the system is the "compo. pack" containing 56 meals, that is one day's complete rations for fourteen men or two days' rations for seven. The rations are packed in tins, all fitting neatly into the case, and all the men have to do to get breakfast, dinner, tea and supper which would not be out of place in a London restaurant, is to use a tin-opener and perhaps a little ingenuity in warming and serving the rations.

There are nine different types of pack. They do not vary in the food value of the meals contained but simply in the variety of the foods. Not the least objection to bully beef was its monotony, however disguised. Nine different packs, each of which can be used in varied ways for the different meals, offers a considerable variety.

Attractive As Possible

A typical pack contains tins of stewed steak, potatoes, peas, carrots, soup, boiled pudding, bacon, tea, sugar, milk, butter, margarine, jam and biscuits. In addition there are "extras" which make the difference between a "scratch" meal and one that is enjoyed—sweets, chocolate, salt, cigarettes and even matches to light them. Other packs contain such items as steak-and-kidney pudding, oxtail, preserved meat, sardines, sausages and beans. The ration of cigarettes is seven for each man.

These items have not been put together at random, but chosen by experts after the most careful consideration of food values. They provide over 4,000 calories a day for each man. But they have also not been chosen only for their food value. Appetizing food is as important as good food. The tins contain as tasty food as can be provided and the packing is as attractive as the circumstances allow. The tins all go into a wooden box which can be easily handled. Mobile units, patrols and so on may carry their own rations, but normally getting the boxes to the troops is the job of the Army Service Corps, and handling the vast quantities of food required every day by an army of fifty or sixty thousand men is greatly simplified in this system compared with the work which has to be done when the foodstuffs are carried in bulk and then sorted into rations.

It will be noticed that none of the foods are dehydrated. This was because in the desert where the major operations with these new rations were carried out, getting water was as difficult as getting food. Dehydrated foods may be more used in the continental invasion, but even when plenty of water is available, it is not always possible under battle conditions to provide facilities and time required for soaking large quantities of dehydrated food for many hours.

A simple calculation will show how many tins are required to provide food for, say, 100,000 men for several weeks. Building up the stocks of tinned foods necessary has absorbed the output of many factories and if tinned foods are short in the shops, you have the consolation that they are waiting in huge quantities where they will do the most good.

In addition to these rations, the services have special emergency rations intended for twenty-four or forty-eight hours' intense fighting. One of these rations, intended for paratroops, commandos, etc., on operations is very neatly packed into the two halves of a mess tin which protects the sardines, preserved meat, biscuit, chocolate, raisins, cocoa-milk powder, and cheese packed in special wrapping. Ten cigarettes and matches are also included and the whole pack weighs less than four pounds.

One of the difficulties in dealing with the British armies has been to pay due respect to the racial and religious characteristics of different units. Sausages or pork in any form, for instance, cannot be included in rations for Moslem troops. Fish is substituted. Indian troops are given very much more milk.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Planning a Brave New London

BY P. O'D.

NOT since the days of the Great Fire have Londoners had such an opportunity to rebuild their city "nearer to the heart's desire". Hence all the plans for the new brave London. They have been so many, and so noisily argued for and against, that there has been some danger of the general public turning away in weariness with a curse on all planning as a form of pretentious nonsense.

The newest plan of all, which has just been presented to the London County Council, is in a quite different class from the others. It is no grandiose architectural pipe-dream. It takes no unnecessary liberties with this mighty and ancient city, whose character and organization is the growth of nearly twenty centuries.

"I am not one of those," said Lord Wimborne in the House of Lords the other day, "who wish to reorientate London to make it a sham Paris with boulevards and open spaces."

Neither does any other true Londoner. Neither certainly do Prof. Abercrombie, Professor of Town Planning in the University of London, and Mr. Forshaw, the architect of the L.C.C., who are the chief authors of the new plan. They are men of imagination and vision, but they are also practical men with wide experience and an immense respect for their material—which is nothing less than the world's greatest city. Their plan, on which they have been working for the past two years, has been received with warm approval on all sides. There is even a good chance that something will really be done about it.

London's Little Towns

Naturally it would be impossible here—and unnecessary—to give a detailed account of this huge scheme. The core of it is a recognition of the peculiar character of London, which is not so much one vast city as a whole collection of cities and towns and even villages, all drawn together in the great net of London, but each with its own special character and customs and traditions.

Modern development has tended to blur the boundaries between these separate districts and to weaken this neighborhood spirit. But the spirit is still there and still strong, and one of the chief aims of the new plan is to foster and develop it—to split London up, in fact, into self-contained communities, with their own institutions, shopping centres, and smaller industries, separated so far as possible by open spaces from the purely industrial areas. In this way it is hoped that the work of administration will be made easier and more effective, and the amenities of life greatly increased.

But London is also a vast unit, and this side of the problem has not been overlooked. Ring and radial roads are to relieve the present congestion of traffic. There is to be a whole series of new bridges and tunnels—especially tunnels. The motor-driver of the future "must become tunnel-minded", says the Report. And it makes clear that it means he shall have to. Also there is to be a thorough separation of "through" and "stopping traffic".

The whole central area of London is to be surrounded by a wide road for fast traffic, with cross-roads drawing the traffic away from the centre. Inside the area thus created various precincts will be outlined by sub-arterial roads—a Government precinct at Westminster, a University precinct in Bloomsbury, a "doctors' quarter" around Wigmore and Harley Streets, a "theatre quarter" around Shaftesbury Avenue and Leicester Square, and several big shopping centres.

All this sounds revolutionary enough, but as a matter of fact the various precincts already exist. It is merely a question of so arranging the roads and diverting the traffic which is merely passing through, that they will be relieved of their present congestion.

The South Bank

Other important features of the plan call, as might confidently be expected, for a radical development of the South Bank of the Thames all the way from Westminster Bridge to London Bridge—no plan ever overlooks this—and for rehousing on a truly gigantic scale in the industrial boroughs of Southeast London. To this latter need is given absolute priority, with the South Bank coming second, and the new road system third. These three to be embarked on as soon as labor and materials are available after the war. And the cost?—well, probably what it takes to run the war for a fortnight or so.

Extensive and complicated as this plan is—no plan dealing adequately with London could be anything else—there is nothing utopian about it. London is not to be carved up to provide beautiful vistas, however desirable these may be, too. This is a plan to make London a better and more convenient place to live in and work in and travel about in, and to provide guidance for the developments of the next fifty years.

The authors are in no hurry. They don't expect it to be done all at once, or even finally to lay down the lines and character of future development. But they feel, as do a great many other people, that there should be some sort of general scheme, and that now is the time to bring it forward.

Away With Road Blocks!

It is not giving away information likely to be of the slightest value and comfort to the enemy to say that efforts are at last being made to clear away some of the traps and obstructions, which were hastily improvised in the grim days of 1940. Then the menace of invasion hung constantly over the country, especially the parts of it bordering on the Channel and the North Sea. Anything that looked as if it might hold up a German tank or even a German soldier for a few vital minutes had its possible value.

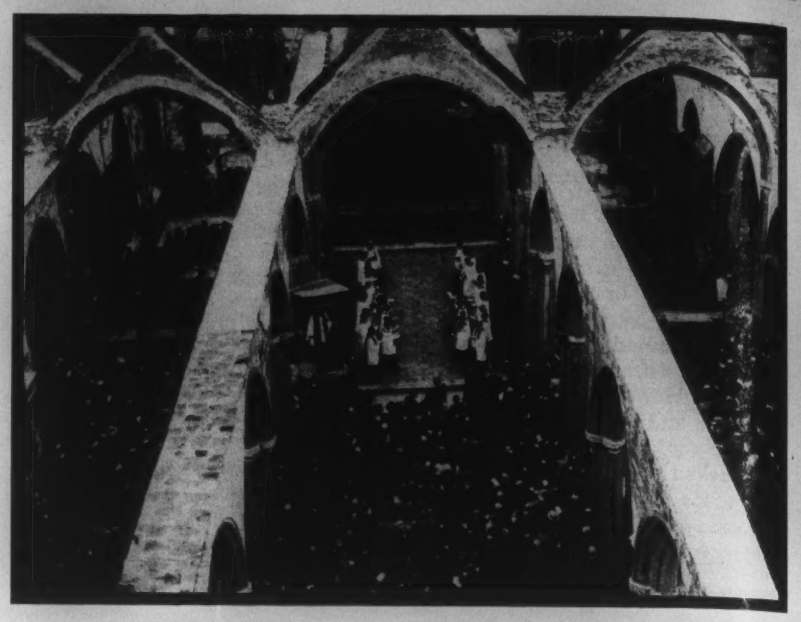
As a result tank-traps and trenches broke out all over the countryside like some sort of skin disease. Wherever you looked endless coils of barb-wire trailed their ugly lengths along. In the fields all kinds of obstructions—many of them quite useless—were put in position to stymie the Nazi pilot who might try to land there.

I say that many of the anti-aircraft devices to prevent landing were useless; and they were, so long as the pilot could see where he was going and kept his head. On one busy afternoon in the autumn of 1940 I watched two huge Dorniers land perfectly within a few yards of one another in a field that was simply stiff with such obstructions. A forced landing, too, with three of our Spitfires diving on them and machine-gunning them! But, of course, it might be very different in the dusk.

Now ditches and trenches are being filled in, where they have proved dangerous to cattle or an obstacle to farming operations. And the endless concertinas of barb-wire are being shut up again into tight coils and piled for removal. The road-blocks, too, are going—not all, but many of them. They have served their turn, and are now only in the way.

This is not to say that the countryside has recovered its peacetime appearance. Far from it! Many years will pass before the scars are healed over. Some of them never will be, but will remain to excite the curiosity of future generations. It is merely that the first steps are being taken to clean up the débris and wreckage, now that the tides of war are piling up on other and more distant beaches.

And the road-signs are coming back! How pleasant it is to see them, even in districts where you could find your way about blindfolded! There is a well-founded confidence that very few armed Nazis will ever get a chance of reading them now.



These summer nights Britons are crowding many of their churches which due to bomb damage have been untenable in more severe weather. At St. Andrew's, in Plymouth, where this Sunday service is being held, the woodwork in front of the altar has been made from the charred ruins.

York's Citizens' Theatre

People given to mourning over the theatre as a sort of artistic and historical survival, to be kept alive against the competition of the cinema only by State or municipal subsidies—outside the larger centres, I mean—would do well to consider the history of the Citizens' Theatre in York. It proves that without outside help of any kind, a provincial theatre can be made a financial as well as artistic success, and that the public will give enthusiastic support—provided always that the policy and management are sound and sensible.

Ten years or so ago the ancient and lovely town of York had one theatre and seven cinemas. The cinemas were mostly new and comfortable, and the prices were low. The theatre was an old-fashioned playhouse dating from the 18th century. Touring companies were few and, in the main, not very good. The lessee had to give up the unequal struggle; and the optimist who took over from him went broke in a few months.

That looked like the end of The Royal, but a little group of citizens thought otherwise. They raised enough money to form a company and take over the theatre. They tried, however, to run it on the old lines, and like the others they were soon "in the red". It was then that the York Citizens' Theatre Trust was formed, and a repertory company established.

Since then the story of The Royal has been one of almost unvarying success. Audiences quickly grew to about 10,000 a week. Debts were paid in full, numerous expensive improvements were made, and a substantial reserve fund has been created.

As to the policy which has produced these very remarkable results, it has been one of varied programs ranging from the more popular type of play to Shaw and Shakespeare, a generous willingness to engage special artists for special productions, and a determination to keep down the prices of seats to the lowest possible level—slightly lower even than those of the better-class cinemas. Under these circumstances, it is not to be expected that the Theatre Trust would pay high dividends. In fact, it pays none at all—in money. But it pays very high dividends to the city of York in other, and perhaps more important ways.

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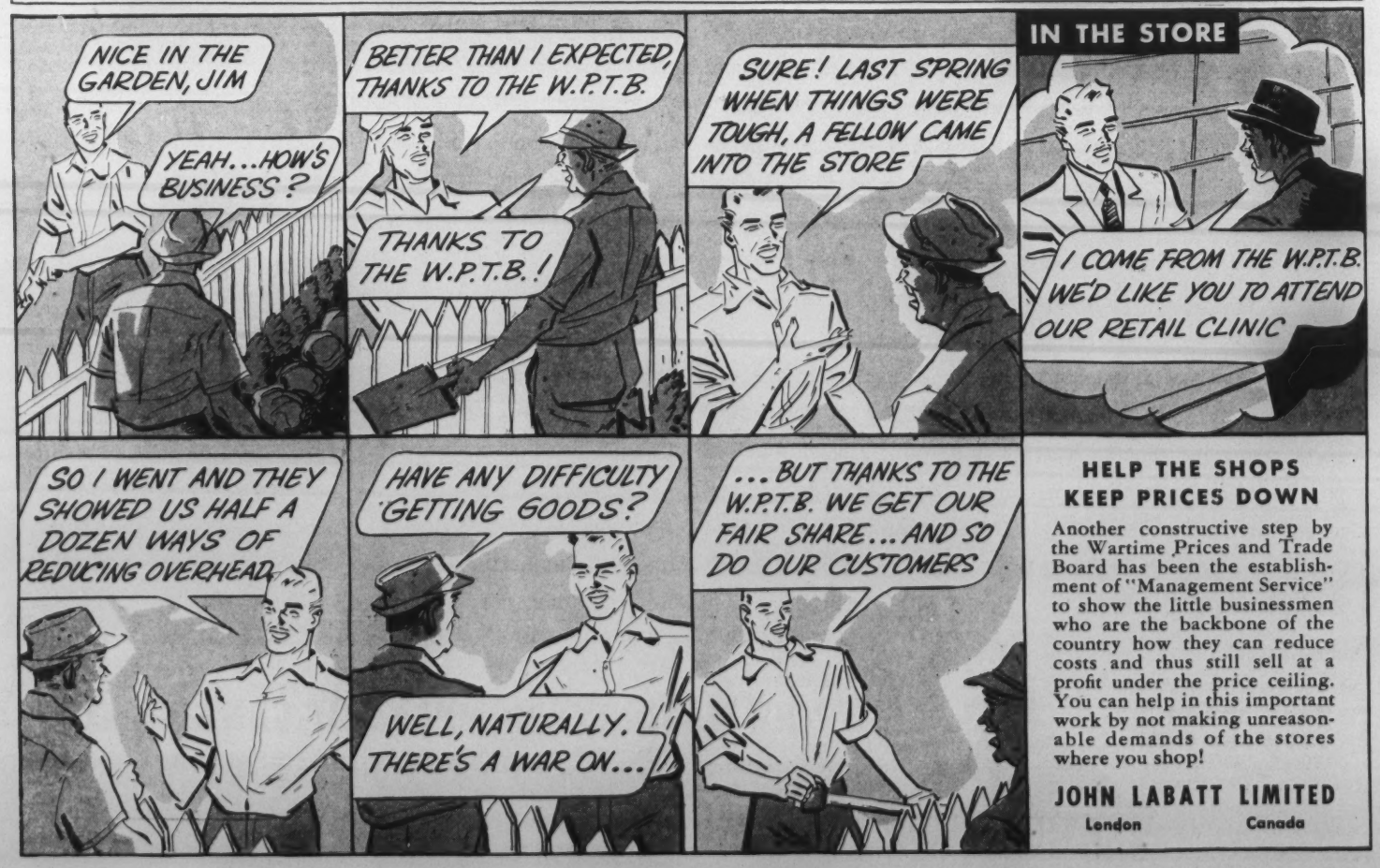
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Shallow-Draft Navigation

PILOTIN' COMES NATURAL, by Frederick Way, jr. Illustrated by John O'Hara Cosgrave, II, (Oxford, $3.75.)

INLAND water traffic in the United States has had the variable fortunes of a stepchild; not loved, but useful by spells. For years the railroad competition was so strong that the steamers couldn't make enough profit to buy cat-meat. Then as settlement increased, and as railway freight charges rose, shippers looked again to the rivers. But some were navigable only by seasons and the public demanded of Congress great appropriations for their improvement by dams, locks and the like. Even after many such improvements were made the business was variable, in accord with the economic position of the country. The Big Depression of the early 1930's sent many a riverboat to the bone-yard even along the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Ohio. Now the surge of business owing to war-production has enlivened the scene.

The majesty and glory of a pilot on the Mississippi has been described by Mark Twain. Here is a record of one on humbler waters, of the Ohio and its tributaries between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The ambition of a boy to be a pilot can be understood. Usually it's ephemeral, like the urge to be a policeman or a garbage-collector. But the author of this book must have had river-water in his veins for his ambition persisted, even after his freshman year at College. He never became a sophomore but learned the river instead of Xenophon and, probably, had more fun.

He was in a region abounding with "characters", most of whom seemed to be in the steamboat business, and he describes them with enthusiasm and with competence as a writer. The book is most entertaining, and while it reveals the ins and outs of a vocation, it also throws much light on one phase of the American economy.

A Variety of Reading

THE STRUCTURE OF MORALE by J. T. MacCurdy. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

IF A BOMB falls near enough to knock you out temporarily, and if on recovering consciousness you see some of the horrors left by a direct hit, your fear may be so intensified as to destroy your usefulness to yourself and to society. But on the other hand the mere fact that you have survived may "buck you up" tremendously. If you have been just beyond the range of the bomb's effectiveness "morale" is actually improved.

Here is one of the interesting conclusions of this most interesting book. It gives sound reasons for the behavior of British civilians under attack. Professor MacCurdy was called to lecture on morale before groups of service men and women and the substance of these lectures is here given in three parts, the first dealing with individual reactions, the second to mass morale and social scales of value, and the third to a psychological discussion of the fascist and democratic systems. He applies his theories to a study of the comparative resilience of British people and the British way of government when contrasted with the rigidity of hard mass-discipline in Germany, and looks with confidence to a complete civilian break-down in enemy lands.

A SENSE OF HUMUS, by Bertha Damon. (Musson, $2.50.)

BACK to ancestral acres in New Hampshire went the author after years spent in lush California. She found a hard and stony land that grew what it liked, and only consented, after much coddling, to grow what the mistress liked. But at the same time she came across some interesting people, most of them stony in expression and as set in their own way as the boulders on the hillside.

She cultivated them—in the human sense—and made of them a succession of cheerful essays which are here assembled. Claire Leighton has done a half-dozen illustrations in color that are in exact harmony with the gay and spirited text.

THE OXFORD PERIODICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, by Edgar McInnes. (Quarterly, Oxford, 25c.)

FOUR times a year Prof. Edgar McInnes reviews the quarter's happenings afield. In many respects it's an ungrateful task, for public interest is fixed on today and tomorrow rather than on yesterday. But certainly the meaning and promise of current events can be better understood by reviewing what has gone before.

The periodicals, sponsored by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, are drawn to a design, are free from bias and admirably written. They present the only current history of the war in English and have been welcomed and translated abroad.

RUSSIA—BRITAIN'S ALLY, 1813, 1942, by F. D. Klingender. (Oxford, $2.25.)

SINCE Napoleon's downfall began with his Russian campaign of 1812, and Hitler's invasion has also failed, despite the slice of Russia he still holds, the popular caricatures and cartoons of today and of the period 130 years ago are similar in spirit. Here's a collection, Russian and English, that is most interesting. Then, as now, the two countries were united against a common foe. Furthermore, Rowlandson, Gillray and Cruickshank frequently found inspiration from Russian prints, altering them in detail to be better understood in England but preserving the central themes.

The book contains fifteen colored English prints and a large number of reproductions in black-and-white. There is a lively introduction by Ambassador Maisky and an informing preface by the editor.

THE LITTLE GREY MEN, by "BB", illustrated by D. J. Watkins-Pitchford. (Collins, $3.00.)

THE gallant story of three gnomes of the English woodland, who live on the country, kippering minnows, maturing natural wines in snail-shells, and going adventuring in search of their brother, a vanished explorer in the far head-waters of Folly Brook.

TURKEY, by Barbara Ward; NORTH AFRICA, by Alan Houghton Brodrick. (The World To-day Series. Oxford, $1.50 each.)

THESE little books, of about 100 pages each, are complete summaries by informed and able writers of the history, geography and politics of each. They are illustrated by photographs and maps and are designed to meet adequately the thirst of information which the war-despatches create. They should be required reading in all secondary schools and Colleges.

THE NEW CRUSADERS and other Poems, by Anabel King; with decorations by Wilson Macdonald. (Macmillans, $1.75.)

POETS everywhere attempt to express the cry of the heart against the insane cruelty of war, but the theme generally engulfs the words, however fervent. A single incident of grief, or loss, or terror seems trivial against the red background of universal deviltry. One great poem came out of the last war; John McCrae's *In Flanders Fields*. It was a song of resolution rather than of complaint.

The general tone of this collection, though sincere, scarcely has commanding quality either in theme or treatment. Yet several of the poems, one of which was first printed by SATURDAY NIGHT have exceptional merit.

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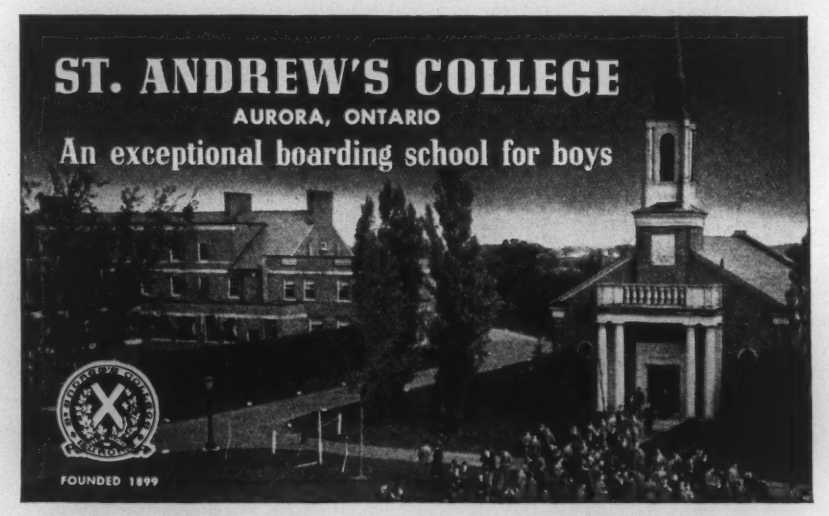

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Doctors Of Britain's New Generation

BY MARION SLATER

TODAY, to meet the needs of wartime, and especially to anticipate the demands of the post-war period, Britain is training considerably more women doctors, who, gaining valuable experience from special wartime medical conditions, will be well qualified to undertake the vital tasks ahead.

Britain's Ministry of Labor has agreed that greater numbers of students may be enrolled each year for training by the Hospitals Medical Schools. At the School of the Royal Free Hospital—the only considerable medical training establishment for women in London—the yearly enrolment may be increased by one-third, which means that some 80 students may now qualify yearly, finishing a six-year course.

When qualified, women doctors are going on to house posts at their own or other municipal hospitals, where they now replace men widely as house physicians and surgeons. There they gain practical experience caring for cases on behalf of highly qualified specialists. Those valuable first posts are known as "A" posts, and are followed by more senior hospital jobs—"B" posts—from which the majority of women now gravitate into the services.

Many of these young doctors are absorbed into the R.A.F. and Army, and some into the Navy. Most of the others serve in the Emergency Medical Service of the Ministry of Health, attached to hospitals to deal with air-raid and service casualties. In these days only a few go into general practice. All are under the direction of the Central Medical War Committee of the British Medical Association, which controls the profession on behalf of the Government and supplies the needs of the fighting services, recruiting unmarried women doctors up to the age of 31, and submitting to the Service Departments concerned the names of volunteers over that age.

Britain's Royal Army Medical Corps had no women doctors before the war. A few volunteered in the early days of the war, more joined as the Auxiliary Territorial Service grew, and now the number is considerable. Women doctors look after both A.T.S. and army personnel. Appointed to commissions as Lieutenants in the Women's forces for employment with the Royal Army Medical Corps, they have the same rates of pay as male medical officers. After a year's satisfactory service they are eligible for promotion to the war substantive rank of captain.

Some are now majors, doing specialist work as surgeons, anaesthetists and psychiatrists attached to military hospitals, and a number are employed on administrative duties, dealing with A.T.S. general health, hygiene, and so on. A few are serving in hospitals overseas.

Those doing duty as general M.O.'s take sick parades, give treatments, inspect barracks and cook-houses, lecture on hygiene, supervise physical training, control infectious diseases and prepare sick reports.

Men and Women Patients

In the R.A.F. (Volunteer Reserve) women medical officers—starting with rank of flying officer, with promotion up to squadron leader—are tending both Women's Auxiliary Air Force and R.A.F. personnel.

One woman M.O., at the headquarters of each command—Bomber, Fighter, Coastal,—and so on—looks after the medical interests of W.A.A.F., visiting all units in the command.

Other women are M.O.'s attached to stations, and carry out the routine medical duties, some are on the medical board that checks the health of W.A.A.F. officers, a few specialize.

More Selective

Women students are often better examiners than men, possibly because they tend to be more selective; they take up medicine because they have a strong feeling for it, rather than because it is one of several professions open to them.

After the war probably many of these young doctors will specialize in child welfare, obstetrics and gynaecology, while others will take the Diploma of Public Health and go into the civic services; thus most of them will be dealing with the production or development of a new generation.

Amongst the 6,000 women doctors now practicing in Britain, replacing men in hospital posts, school medical services, maternity, child welfare and other public health services, are some 400 specialists, many of them women of international reputations.

Dr. Helen Mackay, member of Britain's Royal College of Surgeons and first woman Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, hitherto entirely masculine throughout its four hundred year history, does brilliant research work in the causes of nutritional anaemia in children.

Women Specialists

Dr. Lucy Wills, M.A., M.B., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Member of the Royal Society of Medicine, the Pathological Society of Great Britain and the Bio-chemical Society, is investigating nutritional problems with special reference to factory workers.

Dr. Janet Vaughan, D.M., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., is a great blood expert, an authority on anaemia, and a member of the committee that organizes blood transfusion for the Nuffield Trust.

Dr. Dorothy Russell, M.D. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., is a member of the scientific staff of the Medical Research Council, the Bernhard Baron institute of Pathology, the London Hospital, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, and is now engaged on research on tumors.

Dr. Alice Stewart is doing industrial investigation, with special emphasis on T.N.T. cases—and so the list of these brilliant, highly qualified women, who are devoting their lives to the welfare of their fellow human beings goes on. One hears of them from other members of the profession, learns of their brilliance and their absorption in their work, but one rarely meets them, because they are working some 18 hours a day, seven days a week, in laboratories and hospitals, and only the medical profession and the thousands of sufferers who have benefited know the greatness of their achievement.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

The International Mind

BY IRENE BAIRD

FROM the vastly and soberly expanding pattern of Canada's place in world affairs her women cannot hold aloof—nor, I believe, do they desire to. The issues which face us today are large, they are historic and so must be our conception and our understanding of them. More and more we are developing, as we must develop, the international mind.

In certain parts of the country and among certain groups of women international study is not new. Many organizations have now, and have had in the past, their committees on international relations, but I think that it is also true to say that to women as a whole any specialized study in the field of international affairs as they relate to Canada's position in the world at large is still comparatively new.

It may not be new in the academic sense; it is new from the point of view where such study can inspire action and put opinion publicly on record. We have not yet reached the place where we can say with the authority of numbers behind us, "This is the stand which, as women of Canada, we take on such and such an international question. This is where we shall use our influence and this is what we are agreed ought to be done." We are not there, yet I believe that we are on our way and that no more important task lies to our hand.

Look at the world we are living in! Four years of war have changed the elements of Canadian life beyond recognition, released powers this country did not dream that it possessed, posed problems we never thought to have to solve. Through a process of industrial revolution the face of our economy has changed and with it our relationship towards the world at large, making of this country a land highly charged with international cross currents.

Are We Not A Nation?

Across the Atlantic we share the future with Great Britain and a dismembered Europe; with the United States, Russia and China we front on the Pacific; across one sea we look to London, across the Pole to Moscow, Calcutta and Chungking. Our allies are not merely those with whom we are fighting in a common cause, they are those nations by which our future is being permanently affected.

We have become fourth largest producer of materiel among the United Nations, third largest trading nation in the world. In Alaska we have carved out an airway, in Labrador built us the largest airport anywhere, we have become the air crossroads of the post war world. War has thrust upon this country the full implications of nationhood. If we are not a nation now—of what shall a nation consist?

Can we assume then that Canadian women, forming as they do almost half our population, are allowing these forces of change to take shape round them half observed because the issues seem too complex to share in? Are we content to feel that such matters are too large for our capacity, too far away for our concern?

I do not think that we are likely to accept so unrealistic a picture of our times nor of our own connection with them. Or that we shall allow the women of the allied nations to move ahead of us so that, when the war ends, they will have created in their own countries a united front of opinion with the matchless asset of war experience behind it.

I believe that here in Canada there exists as virile, as alert and as stable a body of opinion among women as anywhere on earth and that each one of us, English-speaking, French-speaking, urban and rural, must feel the impulse of belonging to a great age and the instinct to recognize and act upon our opportunities.

Rising Tide

Signs of a rising tide in international thinking among Canadian women are taking shape. Among them is the Canadian Women's Committee on International Relations, formed, "to increase co-operation between Canadian women and the women of other countries . . . . to co-ordinate studies in international affairs where an informed opinion among the women of Canada can serve most effectively both in domestic and external fields. A knowledge of the way in which other allied nations are meeting problems common to all should provide a realistic and permanent basis for this work."

In one sense I can say little about the Committee as I am myself a member, but I believe that it is the first in Canada to be devoted wholly to a recognition for the need of co-operation among women of the United Nations here and now, and to finding practical means for bringing such co-operation about.

How successful it will be in the long light of the future will depend both on the wisdom of its members and the support which it receives, but that it is a logical outcropping of the times I have no doubt at all.

There is need for such work not merely for today but until time turns back and it becomes safe for men to creep back into their separate caves, pull down the skins over the door and say that they are safe. But so long as men and the machine remain what they are the fine arts of international understanding among women as much as among men will be the tenuous human thread which the peace of the world hangs upon.

It may be argued that women should not meddle in the larger matters of national policy. I believe that that is a dying argument, unrealistic and out of step with the times. Women ought to be included on every important body in the country, for unless women are ably represented by women both in international and home affairs a country is functioning below full strength. A handful of women among an overwhelming majority of men is a mere token force. And it is task forces which decide the issues.

But we have the right to ask this only where we are good enough to do the work. We have no right to ask favors or to expect privilege simply because the times are moving.

Bachelor Country

One of the reasons, I suspect, why men as a whole mistrust women in public affairs is that, too often in the past, we have been long on enthusiasm and short on the facts. Or, as Maestro Leacock puts it, "Luckily women don't go in for information, or if they give it, it is so incorrect as to be harmless."

Another reason, perhaps, why the position of women in Canadian public life has been somewhat sketchily defined is that for too long this has been a bachelor country and bachelors, no matter where they are found, have their limitations.

We shall have arrived at the truly civilized point of view when it becomes natural for men and women to act in joint consultation and when the artificial barriers between men's groups and women's groups go down before the recognition of one simple fact—that a nation, like a home, runs better when both partners are taking a hand in the work.

In the meantime, as women, we must advance from where we find ourselves today. We must hold out our hands, our ideas, to women throughout the United Nations, learning from their experience what is of use to us, giving them a fair exchange from a wide common ground.

We must co-ordinate our studies, clarify our own stand in those fields of policy where it is important, work steadily towards that first essential, a united front. We must be sure what we think and when we are sure direct our influence where it can do the most good, keeping before us always the changing proportions of Canada towards the world.

For in the last analysis much of our effort finds its focus in a single question—when peace is being drawn up, how shall the women of Canada be represented?

In Our Own Hands

The answer lies in our own hands and will be decided by what we do or leave undone today. If peace is to have reality women must share in making it real. If it is to be permanent women must stand four square behind the guarantees.

There is no precedent in history for what we women of the United Nations can do for the long term peace of the world if we are wise and if we are undivided.

The challenge is here to act. Shall we postpone it till a more convenient time or shall we rise to it now with foresight and vision? In the words of Lincoln, "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate for the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty and we must rise to the occasion. Our case is new and so we must think and act anew."

We must lift our sights high and look far over the horizon. For this is one world and we are part of it.

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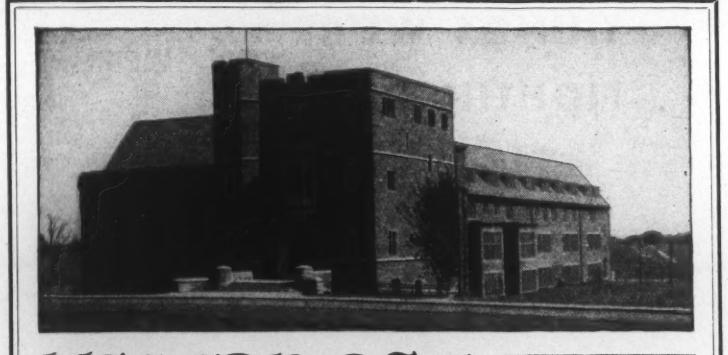

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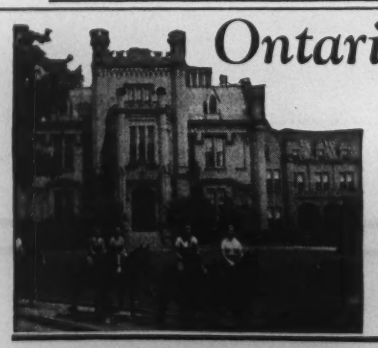

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Early Charpentier Work at Proms

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE Promenade Symphony concerts at Varsity Arena have in recent summers been maintaining a stimulating record in presenting unfamiliar compositions. A work is not necessarily of recent vintage to be new to our listeners; last week for instance many heard for the first time Gustav Charpentier's orchestral suite, "Impressions of Italy," once popular but now neglected by conductors. It was first heard in 1887, but might just as well have been composed in 1937, so far as Toronto audiences are concerned. Once heard it is not difficult to understand the vogue it once enjoyed in France.

Few lyrics are better known to the concert-going public than the lovely aria from Charpentier's unique master-work, "Louise," composed in 1900; and, through Metropolitan broadcasts, countless listeners know the entire opera. There, acquaintance with the composer ends, though during the first half of his life he was fairly prolific. He was born in 1860 and by all accounts is alive, somewhere in France, at the age of 83. As a composer he seems to have been silent ever since his election to the French Academy, on the death in 1912 of one of his teachers, Massenet. He was 27 when he won the Prix de Rome with a cantata entitled "Didon," and "Impressions of Italy" was an immediate result of his residence there. It was a product of the movement for descriptive music headed by Liszt, and carried on by the generation which followed him. Of the same order are the orchestral suites of Massenet, excerpts from whose "Scenes Pittoresques" were also heard on last week's program.

The revival of the Charpentier work was due to the enterprise of a sincere and efficient conductor, Cesar Borre, Belgian by birth and deeply familiar with the modern French orchestral repertory. To his enterprise we are already indebted for revivals of other unfamiliar works like the Saint-Saens "Liszt" Symphony.

"Impressions of Italy" was a good topical choice at the present moment, because its sentimental appeal to lovers of Italy is apparent. Its only notable defect is prolixity, an inherent attribute with Charpentier which prevented "Louise" from taking its place in the standard operatic repertory. His tendency was at all times toward description and "Louise" itself contains more of that sort of thing than is to be found in any music-drama save those of Wagner. In the five movements of his Italian Suite the fourth and fifth, dealing with Sorrento and Naples are especially beautiful and stirring. It so happens that the "Naples" episode concluded with a description of a fireworks display so vivid that it might almost typify bombing out in the harbor. It was pleasant to note Mr. Borre's obvious familiarity with every detail, a familiarity which enabled him to obtain a fine, stirring rendering from an orchestra to whom the music was entirely new. As a conductor he unites meticulous attention to expression points with temperamental verve. These elements were apparent in the grandiose March from "Aida," the Massenet excerpts already alluded to and Ponchielli's infectious "Dance of the Hours."

The Dance Themes

With regard to the latter work it has always struck me as singular, that though the music with its rhythmical refinement is unfailingly popular, it is seldom used by ballet dancers. Last week a quartet from the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, which furnished a pleasing series of divertissements during the first half of the program would no doubt have been charming in its appealing dance figures, but they confined themselves to other numbers. All they did was musically interesting apart from their choreographic skill. The members of the group were graceful and experienced, including a Canadian danseuse, Anna Istomina (who hails from a settlement north of Vancouver); Gertrude Swobodina, Armand Picon and Roland Guerard.

Historically the most interesting of their divertissements was the famous "Spectre de la Rose" arranged many years ago to the music of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance." Though it has been presented during the course of years by many dancers, the little work is bound up with the early careers of Nijinsky and Anna Pavlowa, who as children were fellow pupils at the Marinsky Theatre in St. Petersburg. It is a dream piece in which a maiden falls asleep with a rose in her hand that has been given her at a ball and dreams that she is visited by the spirit of the flower in the form of a beautiful youth. It was devised to exploit a wonderful quality that both Nijinsky and Pavlowa possessed in a degree unequalled by any of their contemporaries or successors,—the ability to create the illusion of levitation. In this work both left on spectators the impression that their toes did not touch the floor at all. It is believed by experts that never in the history of dancing has a higher pinnacle of excellence been reached than by these two artists in this work. Pavlowa refused to dance it after she could no longer have Nijinsky as partner and left it to others. At the Proms last week it was impossible to stage correctly the entrance of the Rose-Spectre who is supposed to sail airily through a window, but Mr. Guerard showed grace and agility in what is technically known as "elevation." Miss Istomina not only danced with ease and charm on her "points" but in her miming evoked tender suggestion. She also led with spirit and fluency two well-known ensembles, a trio from "Swan Lake" and the Czardas from "Coppelia." Armand Picon impressed one as a choreographer and dancer of distinctive personality and skill. The odd, sinister heel tapping of the jealous miller's dance from Falla's ballet "The Three Cornered Hat" was remarkably expressive, and his arrangement of Grainger's "Shepherd's Hey," which he danced with Miss Swobodina was delightfully joyous and spontaneous.

Records

BY KARI ANDERSON

This week your reviewer listened, for the first time, to some "Music Appreciation Recordings of the World's Greatest Music." These are, I believe, re-pressings, and the general quality is not of the highest. However, they are less expensive than those released by the regular record companies, and can be recommended to collectors who want recordings of the well-known musical masterpieces. While the singers and musicians are obviously top-rank, their names do not appear on the records.

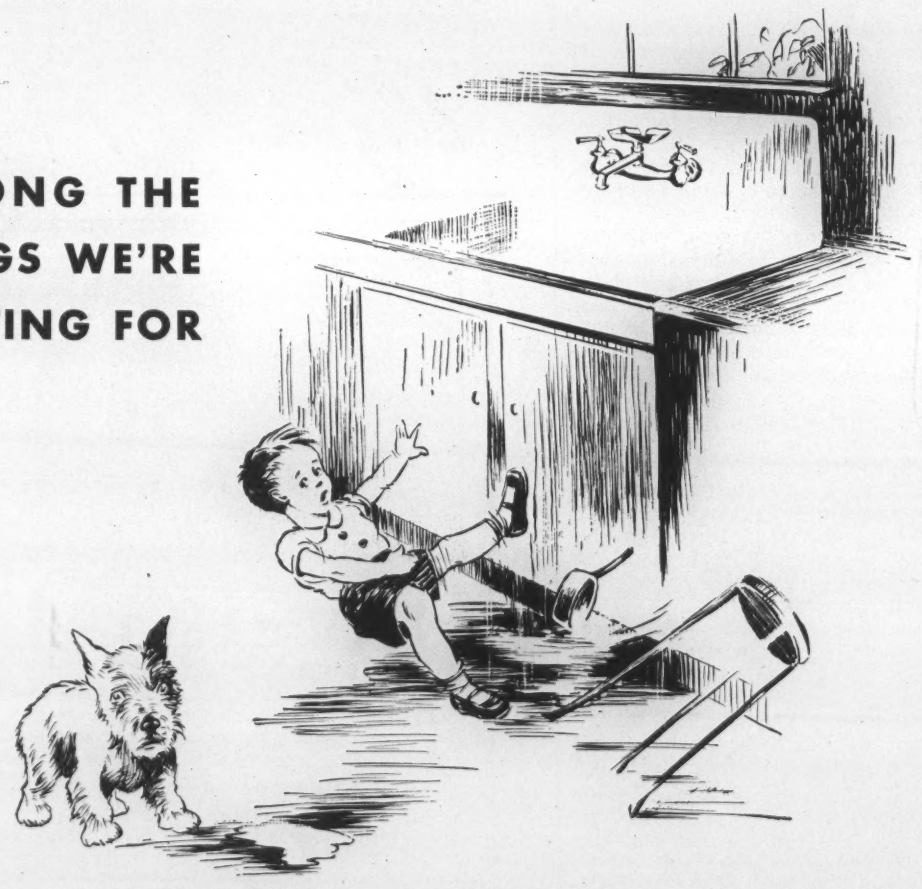
Two albums were reviewed; the first, Tchaikowsky's *Symphony No. 4 in F. Minor* (Opus 36), is recorded on set S R, records 23 to 27 inclusive (10 sides, 12 inch). It is a satisfactory performance, and is recommended for consideration.

In the series called "World's Greatest Operas", which makes up part of the "Music Appreciation Recordings" catalogue, your reviewer listened to two of the three records of selections from *Carmen*, by Bizet. The album comprises records S R—45 to 47 inclusive—6 sides, 12 inch (No. 26 was not enclosed for review). The following selections will indicate what is included: 45A—Act I—1. *Prelude to Act I*, 2. *"Fate" Music*, 3. *Entr'acte to Act II*, performed by symphony orchestra. 45B—Act I—1. *Habanera*. 2. *Seguidille*, sung by a good mezzo-soprano. 47A—Act II—*Flower Song*, by a tenor. 47B—Act IV—*Duet* (Finalé) sung by the soprano and tenor, with chorus and orchestra.

There will be further word about these "Music Appreciation Recordings" from time to time.

On the lighter side, Victor has several contributions worthy of a passing glance. Duke Ellington enthusiasts will welcome Album No. P-138, "A Duke Ellington Panorama", recorded on Victor Black Seal, 10 inch. The set contains eight fox trots, the first recorded in 1927, the last in 1940, a kind of chronology of the Duke's progress. Individual recordings are: 20-1531—*East Saint Louis Toodle-oo, The Mooche;* 20-1532—*Ring Dem Bells, Mood Indigo;* 20-1533—*Stompy Jones, Delta Serenade;* 20-1534—*Dusk, Warm Valley.*

AMONG THE THINGS WE'RE FIGHTING FOR



Their hands are smudged, their faces black, as walls attest, and towels, alack . . . but water's here and soap to spare, unlike those countries over there where booted Boche has wrought his woe, where grass is black or red the snow, where rust has eaten up the plough and orphaned tots are starving now.

Compared to most of the peoples of Europe, Canadians are living in clover. True, there are many things we have to do without. The last can of salmon went two years ago—and no longer can we have our fill of sugar and coffee and bananas. But somehow we're just as healthy and just as fit for the same amount of work we did in peacetime.

Our children are as robust as any previous generation of Canadians. Their stomachs are not distended, their backs are not bowed from rickets, they are not falling over dead in the streets.

We are fighting for our own children—and to bring recompense to those other little ones whose lives have been blighted by the black hand of the Hun. Our Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates, our blood donations, our subscriptions to relief funds, our scrap collections are all part of the battle plan. It must not fall short.

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THE FILM PARADE

Too Late and a Little Too Much

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THIS Land is Mine" is the latest addition to the film cycle describing Occupied Europe. Most of the things it has to say have already been said, which is a pity, since the Dudley Nichols film says them better than any of its predecessors, with the possible exception of "The Moon Is Down". The picture is often deeply persuasive and eloquent. But the fact is you can't go on forever debating an argument that never had more than one side in the first place.

Like "The Moon Is Down", "This Land Is Mine" makes a genuine attempt at characterization—an angle which most of the Occupied Europe films, hell-bent on action and ideology, tend to overlook. The story has to do with a timid school-teacher (Charles Laughton) who learns wisdom and heroism under the New Order. He is the victim of a fiercely possessive mother (Una O'Connor) but has somehow found courage to fall in love with the Grade teacher next door (Maureen O'Hara), though not enough, naturally, to tell her so. When he is finally taken as hostage for an act of violence committed by the girl's brother (Kent Smith) he finds the dignity to meet his fate and to cause as much moral embarrassment to the Herrenvolk as the screen will admit they are capable of feeling.

This is the story and it is sympathetically and often movingly handled by Jean Renoir, a director who enjoys brooding over the obscure ways in which people rationalize their behavior and their destiny. Naturally Charles Laughton has a wonderful time with the school-teacher Albert Lorry, for the more modest Mr. Laughton's hero the more overwhelmingly his comic humility and bewilderment take over the screen. He doesn't however, take over anything from Una O'Connor. Miss O'Connor's dramatics range from cackling rage to outright screeching fits, and are pretty impressive. The German Commandant with his combination of intelligence and ruthlessness may remind you of Colonel Lanser of "The Moon Is Down", though Walter Slezak is naturally a much jollier type than Sir Cedric Hardwicke. I found it a little hard to accept George Sanders as a remorseful collaborationist, but that may be simply because Mr. Sanders has never before done any repenting on the screen. There isn't much to be said about Maureen O'Hara's acting in the school-teacher role. She's so beautiful to look at that the question never comes up.

"This Land Is Mine" is a longish film and seems possibly a little longer than it actually is. This type of story needs a good deal of tightening since audiences already know most of the answers and are in complete agreement with the argument before it is even started.

"NIGHT Plane From Chungking" is also a war-film but it is more on the remote side, both realistically and geographically. I arrived a little late just as the Chungking plane passengers were assembling. They were Ellen Drew, Isabel Jewel, an elderly Chinese lady, a clergyman, a de Gaullist-looking French officer and a comic type who when he took his hat off turned out rather surprisingly to be Otto Kruger. You soon learned there was a spy among them, and the trick was to discover which one. I guessed wrong but this was probably the result of inattention on my part rather than consummate plotting on the author's. There is a rather slapdash romance thrown in between Ellen Drew and the plane pilot (Robert Sterling). Mr. Sterling provides the dash and Miss Drew, when the time comes, the slap. Once they understand each other they get along fine, but it takes most of the picture.

THE difference between Laurel and Hardy, and Abbott and Costello seems to be largely a matter of weight distribution. In the case of Laurel and Hardy, a tall fat man bullies a small thin one who always breaks down at some point and pretends to cry while the audience screams with enjoyment. They laugh just as heartily when tall, thin Abbott smacks rolypoly Costello in the face and Costello blinks back the tears and honestly tries to do a little better. I found Abbott and Costello's "Hit The Ice" as funny as Laurel and Hardy's recent "Jitterbugs" and in almost exactly the same way. Like Laurel and Hardy, Abbott and Costello don't get any better and for their own purposes don't need to. They understand the fundamentals of how to make us laugh and they have now reached the point where they can go on being themselves without attempting to surpass themselves. The important thing is that one should be the bully and the other the victim and both should suffer all the consequences that can possibly be heaped on them.

THE OTHER PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Other Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Other Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

Theatre

A Fine "Candida"

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

IT WAS no wonder that Stanley Bell gave a most interesting and effective performance of *Eugene Marchbanks* in this week's revival of "Candida" at the Royal Alex., for he was a member of what has been described as the greatest company ever to play this comedy in America —the American Theatre Wing War Service Inc. production of May of last year. Playing in the lesser part of the curate, he then had the opportunity of studying the big roles played by Burgess Meredith, with Katharine Cornell, Raymond Massey and Dudley Digges in other parts. He is a highly accomplished young actor with great versatility, and his presence in the local company is a notable source of strength.

Elissa Landi, one of the brainiest of our young actresses but also with much personal charm, is eminently suited for the portrayal of *Candida* herself. Most actresses cannot resist the temptation to make her more exquisite than any daughter of *Mr. Burgess*, the Cockney contractor (very well played by Richard Temple) could possibly be; Miss Landi does not.

John Grogan is making notable progress in his art. He played a clergyman opposite Miss Landi in "Romance" last season (not as well written a part, admittedly), and was pretty sticky; as the *Rev. James Mavor Morell* he brought off the very difficult scenes of "manliness" with great discretion. The whole production reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Robert Henderson, for whom we are developing a deeper respect with each succeeding week.

"Candida" is almost fifty years old, having been first produced in 1897. The light which it shed on the nature of married love was badly needed in the theatre of that period and is not so much needed now, and the playwright's habit of making certain characters mere mouthpieces for his own eloquence was already visible though less pronounced than it later became. But the play is still full of vitality, especially in its immensely effective last act; and clever players like this group derive a vast amount of satisfaction from getting their teeth into something so solid and full of nourishment.

Next week Miss Landi will be seen in a Somerset Maugham comedy called "Theatre," reputed to be a fine example of that playwright's finesse.

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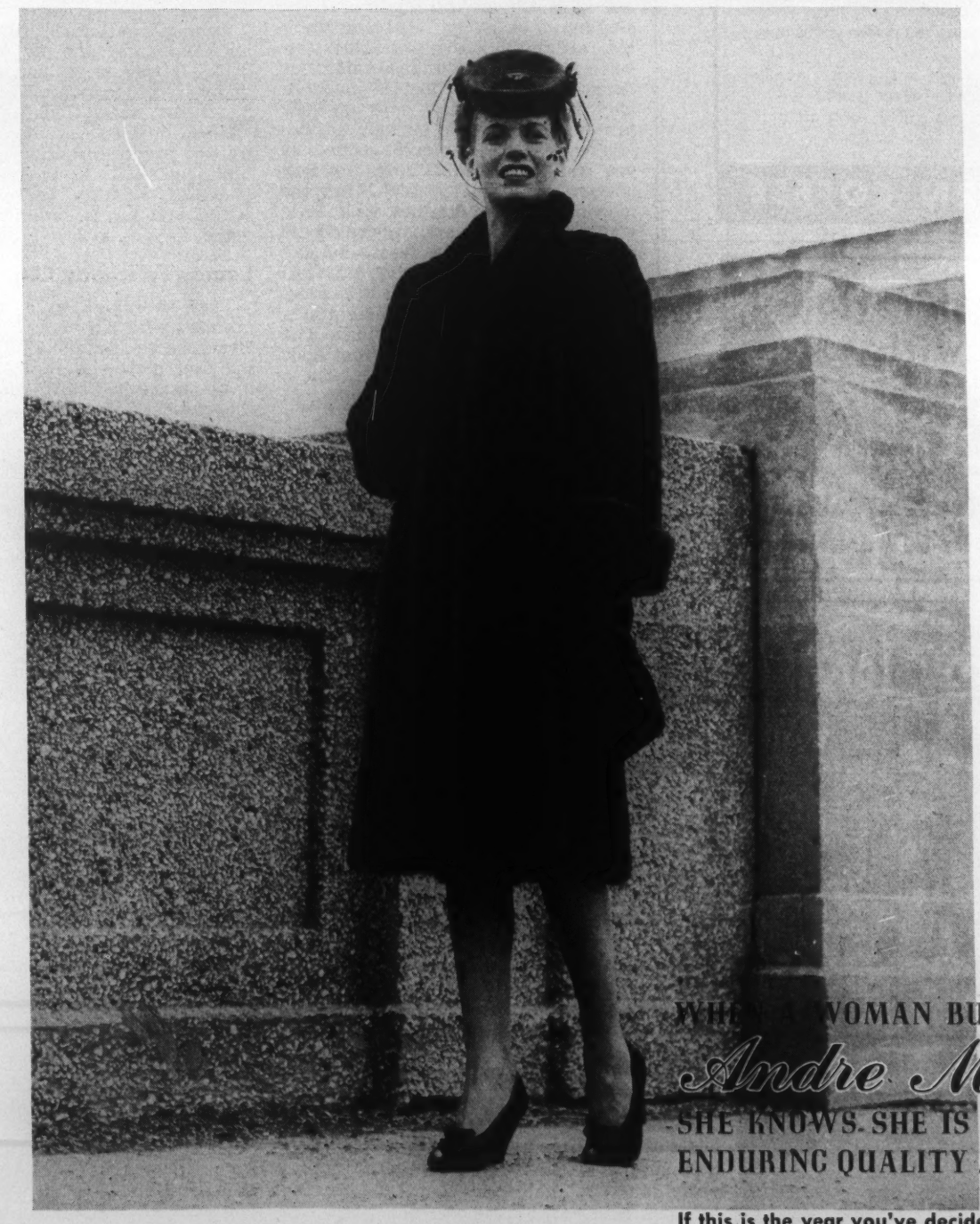

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

The Phaeton With The Fringe Top

BY MARJORIE REESOR

YOU'LL meet them everywhere—in street-cars, at lunch, in elevators—and for these good people, the back-bone of our Country, I have the utmost possible respect. The Victory Gardeners!

Where conversations formerly turned to operations, diets and domestics they now turn to carrots, beans and beets. We're getting back to the land, and high time too. But mark my words—it's the thin edge of the wedge. We've come to the cross-roads. We have tried to see ahead and it is very confused. We feel very tired. Tired of rushing and striving and being ambitious. Looking back is restful. There was comfort, leisure and family life. It's not too late—it's really just in time. Let's go back!

Maybe you have never been there. Maybe you just got on the band-wagon during the last twenty years. Well, let me tell you about it.

We'll start on Sunday, and in the early nineteen hundreds it was really the Sabbath. Everyone went to Church. No nonsense about that. We had Sunday dresses and shoes. The shoes were usually patent leather and pinched slightly. But there was something religious about the pinch, even. It made you walk carefully—the straight and narrow path idea. Anyway, you felt very dressed up.

There was a great deal of starch in everything. None of your slinky, slithery clothes then. Women didn't worry about keeping their hips down and their bust up. They wore bustles and stays and ate what they liked.

Pull A Little Harder

As time took its inevitable toll they merely pulled a little harder on the corset-laces and cunningly added another starched frill or two to the corset-cover. This garment was later followed by the camisole, a truly intriguing number topped off with a great deal of lace and many rose-buds. A garment, that from description you may feel must have been up to no good. But even as today a machine is no better than its parts, in those days a lady was no better than her lingerie and usually it was made by hand. They disdainfully referred to the difference between hand-made and machine-made. Heaven help you if you applied the term "home-made".

Much of the communal life centered around the Church. If you carried a tune reasonably well, you got a place in the choir. Emphasis was not so much on the quality of the singing as on having all of the choir chairs filled. Piously you lifted your voice in—"Early in the morning our Songs shall rise to Thee" as you brazenly flirted with the boys in their family pews. At the evening service you were a little more subdued as you wearily warbled "Now the Day is Over". But what a day! After the morning service families took little walks as the final preparations were made for the weekly feast—Sunday Dinner. In all probability you'd call at Grandfather's where the roast beef was beginning to smell pretty good. No air-conditioning then. The food odors met you at the front door and made your mouth water. There was no question about your going to Sunday School. You went!

The Fringed Phaeton

Sunday School was followed by the family drive in an elegant vehicle called the Phaeton. It was a most luxurious affair with fringe dangling from around the top. The head of the house always did the driving, still impressive in morning coat and striped trousers, topped off with a linen driving-coat known as a "duster".

You couldn't exactly say that people on those Sunday drives indulged in horse-racing but as you overtook, and smugly passed, some friends, there usually followed some good brisk trotting and the children of the respective families covertly thumbed noses at one another in passing. Don't think for a minute *that* gesture is recent!

Oddly enough, in those days, we thought our elders knew more than we did and we were extremely proud of our Grandparents. Families got together because they liked to. I have an acute feeling of nostalgia as I remember some of those summer evenings. Windows wide-flung. Light, music and laughter streaming out over the lawns. Occasionally a bat swooped in, but this merely added to the gay confusion. Screens had not reached the prominent place in family life that they today fill. We had mosquito-netting securely tacked over all bed-room windows and sheets of fly-paper at strategic points in other rooms. You see, in a sense we liked, even then, to live dangerously.

Families gathered around the piano and sang and no person held back. It was every man for himself and you gave out with everything you had. But when Uncle Austin sang "Asleep in the Deep" the entire family was practically crouching to help him get that last ominous "BEWARE!" out. You see in times of strain and stress families stuck together.

Lemon Without Gin

These evenings were usually terminated with a freezer of ice-cream. Everyone had to take a turn at cranking and if you were lucky enough to be on the last shift, you could lick the "dasher". Perhaps you've never heard of lemonade, dears, but it was a cooling drink served from tall glass pitchers. It contained no gin and seldom any ice because "ladies didn't drink" (not openly) and the ice supply came from ponds and was used only for chilling, not dunking.

I have said that most of the communal life centered around the church. "Socials" and "Festivals". The church-lawn used to look like an enchanted garden, with the colorful tables and the girls fluttering about in billowy muslins, excitedly looking forward to evening when the young men would arrive in their white duck pants (trousers, to you) to perform such services as "lighting up" the strings of Chinese lanterns that swung gaily from overhead wires. Usually five or six lanterns caught fire and burned, giving the girls opportunity to indulge in terrified screams, although they felt no terror. I know! I screamed louder than anyone!

There was but one drawback to the church lawn as the locale of the garden parties. If the wind happened to be out of the North you were painfully aware of the fact that the driving-shed was just beyond the church. On the occasion of one Strawberry Festival the vagrant wind veered around a bit to the North just as the open-air concert was about to begin. The star of the evening had unfortunately chosen as her solo "Where my Caravan has Rested." It was most realistic!

Everyone ate vegetables, not on account of iron or copper or zinc, but because mother said they were good for you. Moreover you got no dessert if you didn't. So you ate your vegetables and girls, as well as boys, wore shirts the year around and long drawers in the winter. On festive occasions the drawers were pulled up above the knee on account of the unsightly bump of the drawer leg at the ankle. Pulling the drawers up resulted in an unwieldly bulge around the knee but as girls went in for neither short skirts nor petting they lost out on neither self-confidence nor self-respect.

Now all of this rapture over dear, dead days is not intended to give you the impression that we have as a people deteriorated. If there is one thing that has made everything else we have to endure almost worthwhile it is the progress made in indoor plumbing. Not every house in the towns and villages had a bathroom. Perhaps I should modify that and say, not the type of bathroom of which Mr. Crane would care to approve. There was always a large chilly room equipped with a tub and basin but that was as far as it went. See what I mean?

True, many houses did have a septic tank. In that case the bathroom meant what it today implies. Usually the "hired man" or the sons of the house had to descend daily to the basement to pump the water up. If they skimped a little on the job the result was immediately noticeable when you pulled the chain. The chain idea always made me a little nervous, (as a child I was nervous, anyway) but when you did pull the chain there was a roar and a rush of water from an oaken tank suspended immediately above your head. Talk about the Sword of Damocles hanging by a hair!

House Amid The Lilacs

If the house was not equipped with a septic tank you repaired at certain times to a small outer building artfully nestled among lilac-bushes. If there were no lilacs on your property you could always plant Scarlet Runners, Morning Glories or Wild Cucumber. An effort was always made to conceal the little building's bold outlines. In the summer there was a direct result of this floral display in the pleasant, steady hum of busy little bees and always during the season a wasp or two nested therein. This but added a lively interest.

So here we are—care to go back? Why, how very right you are—we *can't* go back. The responsibility resting on women today is a privilege. The world I have been telling you about is very remote.

Did I hear you mutter "And a good thing too?"

SOUR GRAPES

WHY should I lie awake
Lamenting your faithless smile
Why should I let my heart break
Over your falseness and guile

New love would bring new delight
So why should I grieve for you
Morning and noon and night—
And what makes you think I do!

—MAY RICHSTONE

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CONCERNING FOOD

Thirty-Six Hours a Day

BY JANET MARCH

DOING all that a housewife is supposed to do is a thirty-six hour a day job just now. The papers are full of advertisements for women to work, and you flick the page after imagining yourself a very fine plain and fancy welder and arrive at the women's page which urges you to can madly, everything from dandelions to pumpkins; to mend your old underclothes; to cut up your pre-war evening clothes; to turn your husband's clothes into garments for yourself and your children. I suppose husband can pin himself up in a blanket if he is not in the Army for I have not yet seen an optimistic suggestion that the little wife can run up a tailored suit for him too. Then there is advice about how to mend things yourself ranging from a dinner plate to the furnace, and don't forget a trip to the attic to get out that Victorian horse hair horror which a little antiqued gold paint and a couple of yards of petit point you can turn out yourself will turn into a house furnisher's dream. When you are through with these jobs begin unravelling and re-knitting sweaters, and that will probably break your spirit, and the welders may get you yet.

No other class is quite so pushed about as the old housewife. It isn't that we aren't honored, for even the more important statesmen pause in the midst of speeches on international affairs to drop a blessing on the home-maker in wartime. Still, the nine to five girl knows the extent of her job and does it. The munitions worker mayn't like the graveyard shift, but it's eight hours a day and she's through. But the housewife, that jack of all trades, rushes from darning socks to canning with a spot of painting thrown in, and a bit of gardening, and night comes before she's done all she planned. What the women who work and keep a house going too, without help, feel like in wartime is past thinking.

There is one slight gap in the summer's tasks, though, and that is where fruit canning should be. You either can't get enough fruit or you can't afford the price, and anyway you haven't too much sugar to fool with. So perhaps you'll get a couple of those good novels read which you optimistically brought to the country and have never opened. Country life looks so idle from town and is so active when you have settled down among the cows. There's a broken pump, a crop of new weeds, a flat tire or a church quilting party to fill every daylight hour, not to mention the charms of the puppies, the kittens, the foals, the calves and the little pigs at the next farm. In between times there's an extra hungry family to feed, so here are a few recipes which don't take too long to make and are pretty substantial.

Potato Soup

4 potatoes
1 cup of water
3 cups of milk
1 small onion chopped
3 tablespoons of fat
3 tablespoons of flour
1 teaspoon of salt
1 tablespoon of parsley
Pepper

Peel and cook the potatoes in half the milk and the water, boiling very gently. Melt the fat in the top of the double boiler and stir in the flour and the salt and pepper. Add the rest of the milk and stir till it thickens. Then rub the potato mixture through a sieve and add the purée to the sauce in the double boiler. Add the onion and let it all simmer for about half an hour. Add the parsley chopped just before serving.

Meat Loaf

1½ pounds of liver sliced
1 cup of stale crumbs
1 cup of milk
2 tablespoons of fat
2 eggs
½ medium onion
1 teaspoon of salt
Pepper
½ teaspoon of mace

Pour boiling water on the liver and let it stand for about five minutes. Then put the meat through the mincer—take off any pieces of skin or sinew which you see. Put the crumbs to soak in the milk and while they are softening cook the onion in the fat. Then mix the meat, crumbs and milk, onion and seasonings and lastly add the eggs, beating and adding first the yolks and then the whites. Put in a loaf shaped greased tin and bake in a moderate oven for an hour. You can serve it either hot or cold.

Cabbage Salad

This is the quickest salad in the world to make, for all you need is a sharp knife, a piece of cabbage and some French dressing. Shred the cabbage very finely and toss it in a bowl with dressing. A hard boiled egg sliced adds to its looks.

Desserts are a small but perpetual problem, but in summer you can usually have fresh fruit even if you scratch your legs to pieces in a wild raspberry patch. Serve with cream and some—

Oatmeal Cookies

½ cup of lard
¼ cup of butter
1 cup of brown sugar—if you can afford it, less will do
2 cups of rolled oats
½ cup of milk
1¾ cups of flour
3 teaspoons of baking powder
1 teaspoon of salt

Cream the lard and butter and add the sugar and cream well. Then add the milk and rolled oats, and then the flour sifted with the baking powder and salt. Roll very thin and cut with a cookie cutter and bake on greased pans in a moderate oven for about fifteen minutes.

One of the very best dishes for a filler in both senses of the word for luncheon or late supper is still the old standby macaroni and tomatoes and cheese. When you are cooking macaroni it is a good idea to do enough for two times as then it only takes a few minutes to make the second go another day.

Macaroni and Cheese

1½ cups of macaroni
½ can of tomatoes
1 slice of onion chopped
½ cup of grated cheese
Salt
Pepper

Boil the macaroni till it is tender in salted water. Wash in a sieve with cold water then put in a greased baking dish with salt and pepper and onion and the tomatoes. Sprinkle the cheese on the top and brown in the oven.

AN APPETEASER by Libby's

"Gee, Fellas, I'm in luck
Mom has a BONE to pick with me!"

"Those made-over dishes my Mom cooks up are slick stuff, believe me. She knows how to make 'em extra snappy. Boy, oh boy, that Libby's Prepared Mustard she puts in sure hits the spot with me. I'm for the cookhouse door, fellas—and on the double!"

SUGGESTED USES

Libby's Prepared Mustard is the perfect addition to sandwiches of meat or cheese. It's tops with frankfurters or hamburgers. Its piquant flavor adds zest to devilled eggs.

Libby's PREPARED MUSTARD

LM4-43

LIBBY'S SWEET MIXED PICKLES ARE DELICIOUS, TOO

RATIONING RECIPE

FOR FINER TEA

Scald the pot. Measure in one level teaspoon choice, YOUNG tea leaves for each cup. And don't stint on the steeping (3 to 5 minutes).

* * *

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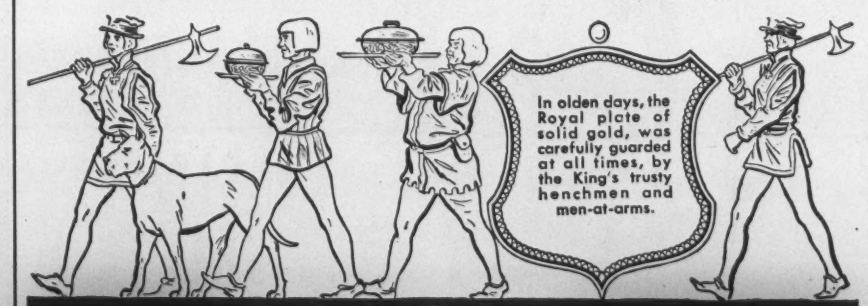
At your grocer's in two convenient sizes . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls.

BLENDED AND PACKED IN CANADA

Two grey walls, two white, impart a spacious feeling to a rather small room of contemporary decor. Grey carpet, dramatically large pouff, round cushions, mahogany furniture, repeat grey, yellow and raisin colors of chintz drapes (not shown). From Simpson's Fine Furniture Galleries.


In olden days, the Royal plate of solid gold, was carefully guarded at all times, by the King's trusty henchmen and men-at-arms.

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W-443

An armed guard is not necessary for your Wear-Ever Aluminum Cooking Utensils, but they should be guarded against damage, or misuse. Every woman can follow these simple rules: Never allow contents to boil dry; don't scrape with a knife . . . use a wooden spoon; don't overheat. The Wear-Ever you now own, properly cared for, will last long after new Wear-Ever again becomes available.

"Wear-Ever"
ALUMINUM COOKING UTENSILS

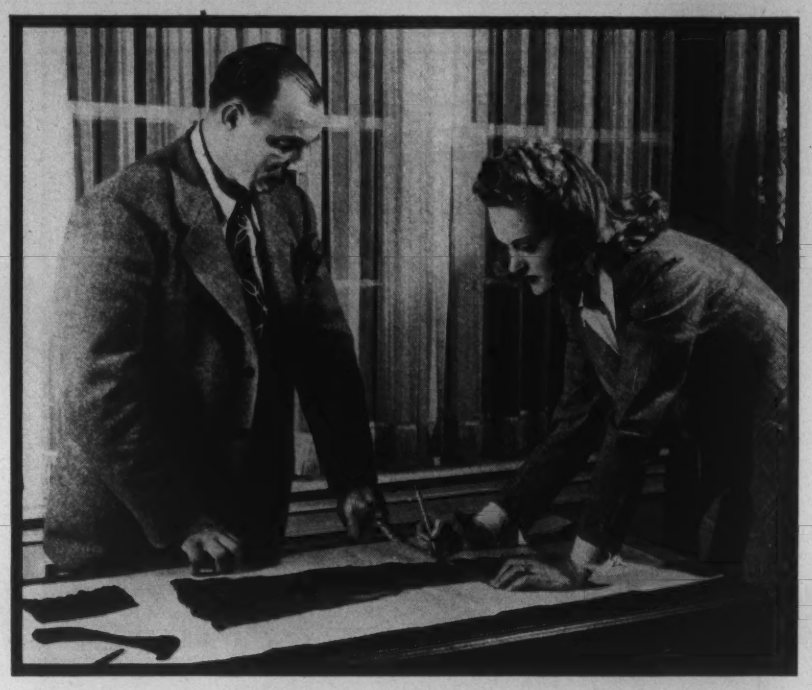
DRESSING TABLE

Hand-Made Leg Glamour

BY ISABEL MORGAN

"MAKE do and mend" need not necessarily be a grim business of patches and darns. There may even be some of the pleasanter caviar touches in the scheme. Willys of Hollywood (Willy Demond in private life) has earned for himself the title of uncrowned king of the film capital's stocking industry by turning out for the stars glamorous stockings made of easily obtained materials. They are cut from a pattern and sewn, instead of woven.

Lace is a favorite material used by Willys for evening hosiery. Two pairs of stockings can be made from one yard of material costing seventy cents a yard. There is no end to the number of things around the average house that can be turned into stockings in a pinch, says Willys. The pictures show how he does it.

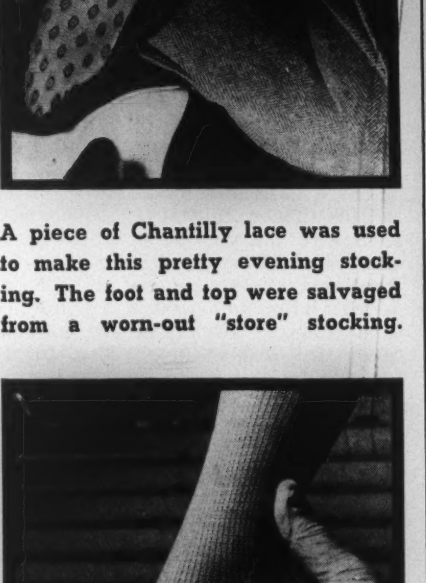


Outline of an old stocking is drawn on a sheet of paper as a pattern.

Here Willys cuts out a lace stocking.

A piece of Chantilly lace was used to make this pretty evening stocking. The foot and top were salvaged from a worn-out "store" stocking.

Here is a close-up of a pineapple stitch stocking designed by Willys, hand-made and obviously not an undertaking for the amateur sewer.



Small pieces of lace are used as decorative panels on the front of plain stockings. The butterflies could be cut out, used as medallions.

Vivacious Jean Curry of Halifax is a motor transport driver, carries "Bundles for Britain" to ships bound for England. She says: "The strong winds and salty air of Nova Scotia are very trying to my skin. So I take a daily Woodbury Facial Cocktail. I find Woodbury Facial Soap soothes my skin beautifully." Try this famous *skin* soap, today.

The "Navy" adores her The War Effort needs her

Pretty Jean Curry keeps wartime beauty bright with a Woodbury Facial Cocktail

1. Jean is proud to be among the few girls admitted to the water front. She says: "After an active day, my skin looks dingy. But cleansing with Woodbury Soap brings back glow.

2. "I cover my face with a thick, fragrant lather of Woodbury Soap. Gently work it over cheeks, forehead and nose. Then rinse with clear water till the pink comes back."

3. Jean's ambition is to write fiction. Like her "heroines," Jean's complexion is smooth, velvety. Woodbury Soap is *extra* mild, contains a costly ingredient for gentleness.

4. "For the skin you love to touch" Woodbury Soap, made specially for skin care. Woodbury helps prevent stifled pores, keeps skin radiant. Try Woodbury. 10¢.

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Soften

—with Dorothy Gray *Special Dry Skin Lotion*. A flattering daytime foundation . . . a powder base and emollient in one. Helps protect sensitive skin against weathering. Soothing body rub, too. $1.15.

To refresh tired dry skin use Dorothy Gray *Orange Flower Skin Lotion*. Using absorbent cotton, briskly pat it on with light, upward strokes. Mild, not drying. $1.10.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Six or Seven Mice

BY MARY QUAYLE INNIS

"You ought to clean out their bedroom," John grunted. "You've just been cleaning the big room."

"I can't get them all out."

"I'll help you this afternoon."

The cage, as Leslie saw it before John came from school, had the busy, contented air of any well-ordered household. Ma was drinking milk, one of the white babies sat in a corner and Pa was running up the wire side, stretched flat like an animated mouse skin. The other babies must be asleep. Neither she nor the children had seen all seven mice at the same time.

"Get another box to put them in," John directed Miles, when he came home. "We'll get them all fixed up."

Leslie went back to her work and did not see the boys till dinner time. When they came in to wash it seemed to her that Miles wore an odd expression.

"Come see how clean their house is," John invited. He too smiled strangely.

The cage was very clean and a small brown and white mouse had come out to greet her.

"Which one is that?" she asked.

"Alexander-and-Emily."

She stared.

"When we got them out," Miles explained, a little shame-faced, a little defiant, "we only found four babies. There's only one with a brown spot over his eye. That's him—Alexander-and-Emily."

"Then there were only six."

"You know we never did see more than six." When he saw that his mother and John were laughing, Miles laughed uproariously.

How easily, Leslie thought, one came round to things. She had not wanted a dog and now Sport was one of the children. She had certainly not wanted mice and now she visited them several times a day. One could probably adapt oneself quite as readily to the care of a wart hog or a chimpanzee.

Alexander-and-Emily, whom their explosion of laughter had frightened into hiding, now showed at the tiny doorway his white nose and black eyes.

"I don't know how we got along," Miles sighed happily, "before we had seven white mice. Six, I mean, kind of white."

IT WAS always Sheila who spoke out what was in everyone's mind. While her mother and John stared in silence, she exclaimed,

"But they aren't white!"

"They are too," Miles defended. "You can't see them."

"I thought they'd be white as snow with pink eyes but I can see a side and it's brown."

"They are white with pink eyes. Some are."

"Some!" Mrs. Everett exclaimed. "Why, you only got two."

"Well," Miles began cautiously, "you see I got a bargain."

When he had asked his mother, several weeks before, the wholly rhetorical question, "I can spend my allowance any way I want to, can't I?" she had prepared herself for a shock. The "yes" she was forced to give to this question had opened the way to a number of unexpected and enlivening purchases. The next day Miles had announced,

"I'm getting a pair of white mice tomorrow." Before his mother could speak, he added, flapping his hand at her, "I'll feed them and take care of them and Sheila can look at them and we won't fight."

It seemed to his mother that white mice just now were the final last straw. She had really all she could manage, her husband was even busier than usual, so many important and conflicting details crowded her thoughts. But she looked at Miles' eager face. How many last straws had turned out to be the first straws of a new series.

"That's fine," she said. "I've been thinking we needed white mice."

Miles stared at her. "Gosh," he said.

The next morning he carried a box to school with thirty cents of his own money. At noon he came home looking very gloomy.

"I didn't get them. Last night they had babies. I have to wait till the babies are big enough to leave." His mother put on an expression of sympathy. Miles waited. Then yesterday he had received a telephone message that his mice were ready.

"You see," he said, "I got a bargain. The father and mother for thirty cents and five babies thrown in for seven cents extra. Just think," he laughed happily, "I have seven white mice. Wasn't that a bargain though?"

HE AND John made a house which had a small box for a bedroom and an open space furnished with paper to chew and saucer of milk, lettuce and one of Sport's biscuits.

"Do mice like dog biscuits?"

"That's what I want to find out. I'm going to experiment with them. Who let Sport out?"

Sport, who had been shut in the house while the mice were being installed in the garage, bounded down the drive and jumped, furiously barking, against the cage.

"Hold him, John! The poor mice." There would be stampedes and riots like this at least three times a day. Leslie groaned.

"He sees his biscuit," Sheila suggested helpfully.

By the very next day Miles could report, "Mice love dog biscuit. Pa and Ma do, that is. And they can cut dog paper faster than I can with a scissors."

"But they aren't white," Sheila insisted.

"Snippy and Snappy are perfectly white," Miles answered with dignity. "I never thought I'd have seven."

Pep was Sheila's favorite because he looked at her as though he liked her. His face was all white, while Alexander and Emily had brown marks above one eye.

"Alexander and Emily are twins and so are Snippy and Snappy," Sheila explained. "That's why Pep likes me, he's lonesome."

"I don't see how any of them can be lonesome," her father remarked, looking at the furry brown and white ball of sleeping collective mouse.

"They have to sleep like that, they haven't any bedclothes. Have you seen Ma eat cornflakes? She holds them in her hands just like I do potato chips."

The household revolved around the mouse cage. Even Sport now lay peacefully beside it while the mice watched him with detached interest.

"Isn't it a good thing we planted so much lettuce? John, they finished that dog biscuit."

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FINANCE
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THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD & DROSS

Safety for the Investor — SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 7, 1943 — *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Money Supply the Clue to Economic Stability

BY STANLEY McCONNELL

The economic emergency of the depression years gave rise to several outstanding reports, including the MacMillan Report in Britain and the Report of the Brookings Institution of Washington. Because of the war emergency, these authoritative studies which point to monetary disorders in our economy have been largely unassimilated.

The structural principle of a money order is the rule of value for value which has never been realized because of fluctuations in the volume, and consequent fluctuations in the value, of money. The quantity theory of money implies the regulation of the volume of money as a means of attaining economic stability.

This is the second of a series of articles by this writer.

THE 1929 depression focussed the attention of the business world upon economic and monetary problems which had formerly been left to economists and specialists. This period produced several authoritative reports on existing trends which are now available as a factual basis for further study, viz., The Macmillan Report on Finance and Industry in Britain, the Macmillan and Sirois Reports in Canada and the Report of the Brookings Institution of Washington.* The latter has been rated by Walter Lippmann as "incomparably the most useful economic study made in America during the depression."

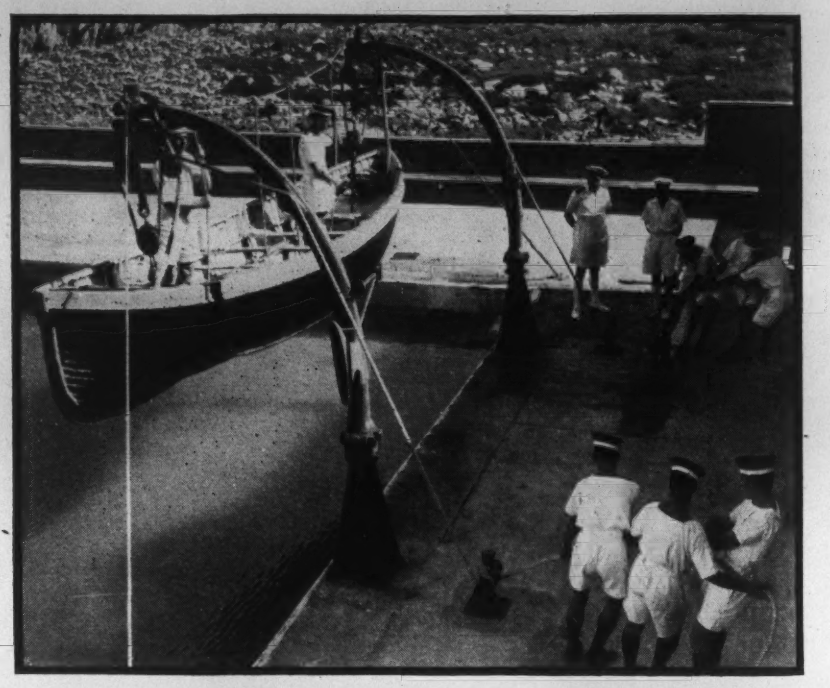
The Brookings Institution established the fact of purchasing power deficiency in relation to productive capacity and recognized this as the key problem upon the solution of which full productivity and economic stability must be based. While the cause of this deficiency was not identified, the Report found that "our technical capacities for production are not fully brought into play under the system of distributing income and handling the pecuniary side of the economic process now in vogue." If this conclusion is accepted, it follows that the cause of the purchasing power deficiency can only be ascertained by an examination of existing monetary practices and the principles governing the use of money.

A commercial order depends for its stability upon balanced relationships between producer and consumer, seller and buyer, investor and borrower. This implies a balanced circulation of money income among the different factors in production. The structural principle of such an order is the rule of value for value. Economists have always recognized that value is the heart of economics. The earliest traders were equally aware of it as they bartered their goods and laid the foundations of a money economy. The first forms of money were commodities of known value. Hence there was little likelihood of a violation of the principle.

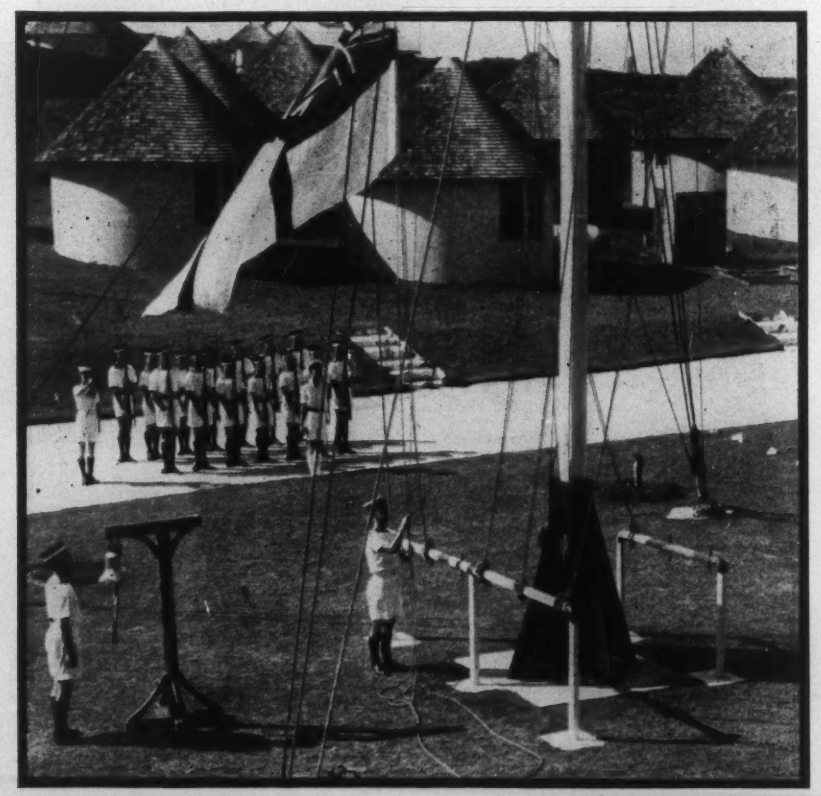
Value for value is the condition of economic balance and stability. It is equally the condition of political freedom. If realized, every man would receive from the community the value of his own contribution and no more. It is therefore the condition of an equitable society. If not realized, all law and justice are invalidated.

The difficulty has always been to determine what constitutes value. In failing to solve that problem, economics remained a quasi-science, unable to explain such disorders of the business world as recurring booms and depressions or instruct

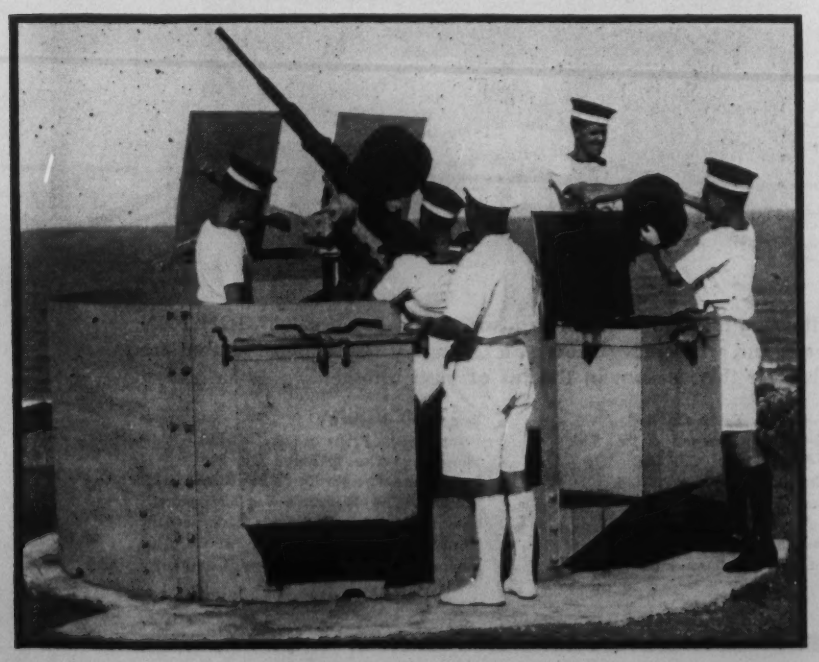
* Published in four volumes under the titles *America's Capacity to Produce*, *America's Capacity to Consume*, *The Formation of Capital* and *Income and Economic Progress*, and summarized by President Harold G. Moulton in *Fortune*, November, 1935.



Men from all parts of the British Commonwealth come to H.M.S. Good Hope, on the south-east coast of Africa to be trained as officers in the Royal Navy. H.M.S. Good Hope is not a ship. Before the Navy took it over, it was a luxury hotel, with golf course, tennis courts and tidal swimming-pool, but it was soon put "ship-shape." Davits were built alongside the pool where Royal Navy's cadet officers are now instructed in the exacting requirements of boat-drill (above). The Colour Guard turns out for the hoisting of the ensign every morning after eight bells have been rung on the ship's bell (shown in foreground below). Trainees are quartered in the picturesque rondavels (round huts copied from South Africa's native huts).



Navel cadet officers are seen (below) at "live round practice" on a high-speed light anti-aircraft gun which is mounted outside in a steel turret.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

New Efficiency for Post-War

BY P. M. RICHARDS

A PLEASANT thought for the post-war is that whatever the war has done to us in respect of taxes, it has certainly increased our ability to produce. Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures show that economic activities in Canada are now at the highest level in history, with production for the first half of 1943 up about 20 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. With all the new plant and the increased skills brought into being by our war effort, Canada will have the physical means to win and hold a bigger place in the export trade field. Sometimes we tend to overlook the fact of our greatly increased efficiency in production when considering our post-war ability to support a big national debt plus whatever degree of Social Security we may attempt.

Britain has lately been swinging around to a similar attitude toward her own post-war prospects. Donald Tyerman, assistant editor of the London *Economist*, says in an article in *Barron's Weekly* that there is a new and encouraging note of optimism in discussions among experts and business men about Britain's post-war economic position. Hitherto the main emphasis in most pronouncements about the future by industrialists has been on the undoubted difficulties to be faced after the war. Britain's income from overseas will be considerably reduced from pre-war levels; investments may be cut in half; shipping earnings will be considerably smaller, and prices of imports on which Britain's life and livelihood depend may be high in relation to the prices obtainable for British exports. A process of "disinvestment" has gone on too. Britain's capital equipment has necessarily been allowed to run down; repairs, maintenance and replacement have been neglected to a greater degree than has been necessary in Canada.

Britain's Power to Recover

These facts have been generally accepted for a long time. To maintain the British standard of living the physical volume of exports will probably need to be expanded by half as compared with before the war, and terms of trade may be less advantageous. Mr. Tyerman says that what has not been so generally realized until recently is the equally undoubted power of Britain to recover and to overstep these obstacles provided the right policies are pursued. This is the new note of optimism—sober and sound.

In part, this renewed confidence about the economic future is the reflection of Britain's achievements in battle, on the farm and in the factory. In part, it registers the hope, strengthened by the recent progress in the planning of relief and food by international consultation, that post-war world economy may be more orderly and expansive than in the past. Mainly, however, it is due to the new awareness of economic realities which takes count of Britain's real blessings instead of simply dwelling on post-war difficulties.

Only the United States has a larger national income, a greater annual output of goods and services than Britain. Britain's buying power in international trade is the biggest in the world. Britain's skill and efficiency in the manufacture of aircraft and other war industries have proved second to none. The conditions of industrial and commercial success are there.

New Mood of Confident Realism

Until lately, if Britain's files of post-war plans and analyses had been examined, it would have been found that they dealt mainly with defensive measures such as the relative merits or demerits of tariffs, subsidies, currency devaluation, bilateral agreements and so on. But now, notably, the emphasis has changed. The key is not protection but efficiency. The premise of the latest analyses in both economic and technical publications is that Britain's relative post-war disadvantages can be overcome. The experience of wartime production proves that the required efficiency is attainable.

An article by Nicholas Kaldor in a British economic journal aptly illustrates the new mood of confident realism. The author's subject is ostensibly the ability of Britain to "afford" the Beveridge plan for social security. Actually the burden of his close statistical calculations is that any assessment of the potential national income of Britain after the war must take special account of the striking rise in productivity which is not only possible but also likely. The basis of this assumption that productivity—that is, efficiency in production—will increase more than pessimists have reckoned, is threefold:

First, a continuation can be expected of the trend which, in the thirties, raised the annual rate of increase in productivity above the average annual rate of increase in the twenties; secondly, the increased productivity month by month in Britain's industries has been a remarkable feature of the past three war years; and, thirdly, the increased productivity of concentrated and curtailed civilian industries in the past two years has been no less remarkable.

Efficiency is the conspicuous new theme of economic and industrial discussion in Britain. It should be the keynote of similar discussion in Canada. The post-war will bring us new tasks and opportunities; industry and government must co-operatively prepare to deal with them, in the knowledge that the experiences of wartime have greatly increased our physical ability to do so successfully.

practical business men how to correct them.

In the evolution of money its character changed from a commodity to paper money and bank credit. It was no longer possible for the individual trader to judge of the *value* of money, though in the days of uncontrolled issues of currency it was discounted by the merchants according to its estimated value. For the most part it was accepted at face value since statutory law made it legal tender. The businessman lost control of money and accepted it for what it professed to be—a true measure of value. He has never regained control though he suffers loss and bankruptcy by reason of its instability.

When money changed its character from a commodity to an instrument of law, a principle came into play which is termed the quantity theory of money. This principle was known to the early economists. In the words of John Stuart Mill, "that an increase in the supply of money raises prices and a decrease lowers them is the most elementary proposition in the theory of currency, and without it we should have no key to any of the others."

The principle is equally recognized by contemporary economists. As expressed by R. G. Hawtrey, "the value of the unit is inversely proportional to the quantity in circulation." † This is merely a statement of the fact that the law of supply and demand applies to money as to tangible wealth. It establishes a relationship between the supply of money and the supply of goods and commodities which fixes the level of prices. If the supply of money increases or the supply of goods falls, prices rise. If the supply of money is reduced or the supply of goods increased, prices fall.

Explains Past Disorders

This simple key opens many doors. It explains all the monetary disorders of history. In the later years of the Roman Empire the emperors Caracalla and Nero practised inflation by debasing the silver coinage with copper. The debasement consisted not in the use of a so-called inferior metal but to *the increase in the supply of money* which raised prices to the point where it was finally rejected by the trading community.

After the fall of Rome there was a long period of deflation due to coin abrasion, hoarding, and the scarcity of the precious metals. With the discovery of America and the shipment of large supplies of gold and silver to Europe, the position was reversed. Deflation was followed by inflation and debtors given a new lease of life as they entered the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth.

The same law is operating today in the economy of every nation. Though recognized by foremost economists, its implications have never been realized in monetary policy. Business men still suffer from inflation and deflation, booms and depressions, bad markets and bankruptcies. They continue to suffer from these misfortunes as if they were acts of God though the application of this fundamental law of money would largely obviate them. At the beginning of the industrial age, men were unaware of this principle of money. They took their money as they found it. The more the better. The Mercantilists of the eighteenth century held that a nation's prosperity depended on the amount of the precious metals it could attract in exchange for its goods. With the invention of paper money, the goldsmiths and later the banks undertook to increase the supply of money by issuing their own notes. The evils of unregulated issues of paper money in England led to the passing of Peel's Bank Act of 1844 which *limited the supply* by consolidating all such issues in the Bank of England and requiring that the Bank's issues should be backed pound for pound by gold.

Meanwhile a new invention, the cheking system, enabled the commercial banks to create money in the form of bank credit which was not subject to the provisions of Peel's legislation. The increasing use of the cheking system in business effected a great reduction in the demand for paper currency. In banking practice it was found that a bank could safely issue nine dollars of credit for each dollar of gold or legal tender held in its vaults. ‡ The Bank of England supplied the gold and legal tender which the commercial banks used as the basis for their loans. In the United States this ratio was often greatly exceeded.

The Equation of Value

Let us observe the effect of this evolution on the central equation of value. A stream of money passed into circulation via the gold mining industry and banking practice. A stream of goods and commodities passed into the channels of trade. The law of supply and demand established a relationship between the two which was recorded in the price level. Manufacturers and businessmen controlled the second. They had no control over the value of money and no means of regulating its value, though at every moment throughout the industrial age the changing supply of money was changing its value or purchasing power and disturbing all relationships between buyer and seller, between debtor and creditor.

That is not to say that the banks were primarily at fault. They administered the system to the best of their ability under state regulation. They were compelled to play for safety. When business conditions seemed favorable they extended credit liberally. The increased supplies of money inflated prices which further stimulated business activity till a point was reached where the bankers, as well as prudent businessmen, saw danger ahead. In this situation they would call their loans, thus contracting the supply of money which reversed the gears through a decline of prices followed by a period of deflation.

In this way booms and depressions followed each other in regular sequence. It is as if an engineer were to design a bridge to handle a given volume of traffic and arrange that at certain unspecified intervals it should contract or expand without reference to the flow of traffic. While the expansion and contraction of the currency is not the sole cause of the business cycle, if the quantity theory of money holds—and it is confirmed both by the highest authority and business experience—it is a major contributing factor.

The Present Application

The application of the principle to our war economy is seen in the measures adopted to prevent inflation. The greater war expenditure is paid out to the people in wages and dividends while the supply of consumer goods is curtailed, both being inflationary factors. To control inflation a large part of the income is taken through taxation and compulsory and voluntary loans. Without such measures price ceilings would be ineffective.

Yet the full implications of the principle have never been realized in monetary practice. They can only be realized by removing that source of instability which lies in a fluctuating money volume and a consequent fluctuation in the value of money. Since everyone is affected by these fluctuations, everyone has a direct personal interest in monetary policy. It is evident that some datum line for the volume of the national currency should be established. If one were to take the position, a not unreasonable one, that the money volume should increase pro rata with productivity, assuming an increase of five per cent per annum in the national wealth in normal times, there should be an equivalent increase in the supply of circulating money.

The next problem would be how to place this new money in circulation. Since the initial issue is a requisition on the people for goods, every citizen has an equitable interest in it. A practical method would be to have the money issued by the state and paid to the banks in discharge of its own obligations in the form of bonds or short-term loans.

Commercial loans appear on a bank's books as assets and are balanced by corresponding deposit liabilities. Default on a large scale by borrowers would endanger the bank's own solvency. Yet the contraction of the country's circulating money at the onset of a depression by the calling of loans is a powerful sedative which invites what it fears by checking new enterprise and spending when they are most needed. It is currently suggested as good practice for the state to stimulate business at such a time by a program of public borrowing and spending at the cost of a greater taxation headache tomorrow. It would be better tactics from the standpoint of free enterprise and much sounder finance for the state to make good any contraction of bank credit by issuing an equivalent amount of currency which could be fed into the banking system in discharging an equal amount of its own indebtedness. The threefold effect would be to stabilize business conditions, to reduce the national debt and taxation schedules and to establish a firm basis of confidence through the knowledge that in no circumstances would the nation's expendable medium be curtailed.

Though this flaw in monetary practice has been pointed out by different writers, it has never been corrected. In the opinion of Irving Fisher, "it was this destruction of circulating medium which constituted the essence of the (1929) depression." He proposes a 100 per cent reserve of national currency behind all demand deposits with control of the total volume of circulating money resting in the state. Whatever the method employed, it is essential to business stability that the national currency should not be allowed to contract and that the rate of expansion should never exceed the growth of the national wealth.

The primary responsibility is that of the state whose duty it was, when money became an instrument of law which the citizen must accept at face value in payment of a debt, to regulate its value. If the structural principle of a money economy is to be realized in practice, it must find expression in all business relationships, in the equation of value for value between man and man and between every man and his community. It is the principle of balanced relationships upon which democracy itself is based. To the extent that it is renounced, the principle of authority and regimentation comes into play. Economic balance and social justice alike depend on a true standard of value.

† Currency and Credit

‡ The MacMillan Report on Finance and Industry, Sec. 74.

CANADA BREAD COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act)

AND ITS WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 30th June, 1943

ASSETS

Cash on hand and in banks		$ 270,341.29
Dominion of Canada 3% Victory Bonds due 1956—$30,000 par value, at cost		30,000.00
Accounts receivable less reserve for doubtful accounts		208,697.53
Inventories of ingredients, finished products and supplies, as determined and certified by the management, valued at the lower of cost or market, less reserves		395,238.40
		$ 904,277.22
Dominion of Canada bonds at cost ($100,000 par value), appropriated for post-war rehabilitation of fixed assets	$ 100,000.00	
Mortgages receivable	15,400.00	
		115,400.00
Buildings and equipment—at cost	$5,243,310.90	
Less reserve for depreciation	3,195,742.34	
	$2,047,568.56	
Land—at cost	341,755.31	
		2,389,323.87
Prepaid insurance, taxes and other charges	$ 93,299.47	
Post war refund under the Excess Profits Tax Act	6,500.00	
		99,799.47
Goodwill (less amounts written off)		500,000.00
		$4,008,800.56

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable, wages and other accrued charges		$ 505,466.72
Reserve for taxes (including income and excess profits taxes)		214,008.35
Dividends payable 1st July, 1943		54,375.00
		773,850.07
Deposits by salesmen	$ 54,550.47	
Less cash and government bonds held in trust	54,550.47	
Reserve for contingencies		100,000.00
Capital:		
Authorized and issued—		
12,500 6% cumulative redeemable first preference shares of $100 each, redeemable at $110 per share	$1,250,000.00	
25,000 5% cumulative participating redeemable Class "B" preference shares of $50 each, redeemable at $100 per share	1,250,000.00	
200,000 common shares of no par value	25,000.00	
	$2,525,000.00	
Earned surplus—per statement attached	609,950.49	
		3,134,950.49
		$4,008,800.56

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 30th June, 1943

Profit on operations before deducting the charges set out below		$ 790,493.15
Add interest earned on investments		2,982.39
		$ 793,475.54
Deduct:		
Provision for depreciation of buildings and equipment	$ 317,597.17	
Reserved against inventories	20,000.00	
		337,597.17
		$ 455,878.37
Deduct provision for income and excess profits taxes	$ 225,000.00	
Less refundable portion thereof	6,500.00	
		218,500.00
		$ 237,378.37

CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 30th June, 1943

Balance at 30th June, 1942		$ 545,072.12
Add net consolidated profit for the year ended 30th June, 1943		237,378.37
		$ 782,450.49
Deduct:		
Dividends:		
First preference shares—6%	$ 75,000.00	
Class "B" preference shares—5%	62,500.00	
Common shares—10c per share	20,000.00	
	$ 157,500.00	
Transferred to reserve for contingencies	15,000.00	
		172,500.00
Balance at 30th June, 1943		$ 609,950.49

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8 West Smithfield, E.C.1 | Burlington Gardens, W.1
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Glyn Mills & Co. (Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House)

LANGLEY'S LIMITED
DIVIDEND NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of .50c per share on the Seven per-cent Preference shares of the company, which was declared by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on February 5th, 1943, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, will be paid on September 11th, 1943 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 3rd, 1943.
By order of the Board.
P. G. SHAY,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, August 5th, 1943.

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Silverwood
DAIRIES LIMITED
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 15
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular semi-annual dividend of twenty cents (.20c) per share has been declared on the Preferred Shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 31st, 1943.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 6
NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a dividend of twenty cents (.20c) per share has been declared on the Common Shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1943, to shareholders August 31st, 1943.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. GILLIES,
Secretary-Treasurer.
London, Ontario
August 3rd, 1943.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

SISCOE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I hold 3,000 shares of Siscoe Gold Mines stock, which cost me $2.25. Do you think Siscoe will come back after the war, or would you advise exchanging for some other gold stocks?

—M. F. G., Newcastle, N.B.

Just what will happen to Siscoe Gold Mines after the war is a matter of conjecture. The prospects for the future appear to be more and more dependent on the successful development and operation of outside properties and to this end, an active outside program is being carried out. The intensive development campaign at the property has not located any new major orebodies and as a consequence ore reserves declined last year in both tonnage and grade.

Officials estimate that operations can be maintained successfully on the present basis for nearly two years, unless there should be unforeseen regulations or restrictions on the gold mining industry. While little success has marked the development program of the past two years the introduction of a new mining policy based on the treatment of larger tonnages of lower grade ore has held up reserves and reduced costs so that profits in 1942 were not far from the previous year. The company is hopeful of maintaining the present dividend and is one of the few gold producers which has been able to maintain its tonnage.

Net working capital is close to $1,250,000, so if necessary adequate finances are available to take on any worthy development to perpetuate the company. Personally, I would be inclined to hold a junior gold with possibilities for expansion when the war ends and such a stock as Madsen, just to mention one, appears to offer really interesting chances.

C. W. LINDSAY & CO.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate any information you may be able to give regarding C. W. Lindsay & Co. Ltd. How will the company make out this year, in your opinion, in view of the shortages in supplies of goods?

—R. L. V., Belleville, Ont.

As to possible shortages in supplies of goods, the last three annual reports of C. W. Lindsay & Co. have shown large progressive increases in inventories. At February 28, 1941, inventories stood at $139,408, and while they were more than doubled to $293,671 at February 28, 1942, this was dwarfed by the increase in the latest year to $753,772. A reduction in accounts receivable from $634,567 to $350,383 in the year helped to finance this accumulation of stores but it was still necessary to incur a bank overdraft and loan totalling $163,120.

In spite of government restrictions and the increasing scarcity of merchandise, the company's sales were well maintained in the year ended February 28, 1943, as the newly-established departments (rugs, draperies, furniture, etc.) played a big part in offsetting the virtual stoppage of electrical appliance sales and decrease of piano sales, but apparently the profit margin was less as operating profit dropped from $76,858 to $2,144, the lowest level in four years. However, the fact that revenue from interest and carrying charges improved from $56,212 to $66,447, that no provision for bad debts was made against $14,418 the year before, and that provision for income and excess profits taxes was reduced from $34,761 to $14,740, enabled the company to show net income of $12,793 for the latest year, equal to $4.90 per share on the 6½ per cent preferred stock as compared with $51,642 or $11.71 per share the previous year.

The company expects that, due to its greater diversification of existing inventories, sales for at least the first six months of the current year will equal in volume the sales for the corresponding period of last year. But beyond that it regards the future as unpredictable due to increasing manufacturing restrictions, the ever-growing difficulty in obtaining merchandise, rising taxation and the substantial increase in the cost of doing business.

McKENZIE RED LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a regular reader of your Gold & Dross pages, I would like to have your comments on the prospects for McKenzie Red Lake, in which I am considering making an investment. What is the ore position and do you think the present dividend can be maintained?

—F. P. W., Port Arthur, Ont.

In regard to the dividend outlook for McKenzie Red Lake, W. G. Armstrong, president, stated in the annual report for 1942, that under normal conditions the 12 cents paid last year could be assured by a slight increase in tonnage, but the labor shortage and government regulations limiting tonnage prevent the measure being adopted at present. The intention is to pay dividends as earned but during the last few years dividend distributions have exceeded current earnings and there has been some reduction in working capital. In the face of the critical labor and supply situation the working capital position must be maintained and at the end of the year it was slightly in excess of $500,000, which McKenzie directors consider a sound position. An adequate amount of cash or other quick assets is essential, both for contingencies and the expansion of development when normal conditions are restored.

Dealing with ore reserves in the annual report, the president stated. "Shareholders should be pleased with the assurance that the mine's ore position was never in better shape and

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PERCENT (1¾%), being at the rate of Seven percent (7%), per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of August, 1943.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.
Valleyfield, July 29th/43.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF ONE PERCENT (1%), has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of August, 1943.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.
Valleyfield, July 29th/43.

that ultimate prospects for the future are bright." While ore reserve figures are not reported they were more than maintained last year and are believed sufficient for four to five years' mill requirements. Although the labor situation steadily deteriorates, this has been reflected in a curtailment of development work rather than reduction of tons milled. Development of the northeast section of the mine, where some striking lengths and good values have been opened up, has been handicapped by shortage of labor and by the long haul but this has been relieved by addition of mechanical loaders and battery locomotives. The new northeast mine is steadily growing in importance, and indications of parallel vein structures with high values have been encountered in underground drilling at the 650 foot level.

SOUTHERN CAN. POWER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please state if the common stock of Southern Canada Power Co. Ltd., is a safe investment. The dividends are good.

—T. C. W., Sussex, N.B.

At this writing, Southern Canada Power common is selling around $11 a share, and with dividends at the rate of 80 cents annually, the current yield is 7.2 per cent. A yield as high as this is an indication that the stock is not generally considered a "safe investment." Earnings on the common for the nine months ended June 30, 1943, representing the first three quarters of the current fiscal year, were 65.6 cents against 87.4 cents in the corresponding period of last year, or a decline of 21.8 cents for the period. For the full fiscal year ended September 30, 1942, earnings were reported at $1.12 a share, including 4 cents refundable tax, against the 80 cents dividend requirement. The main factor depressing net has been increased taxation. Since present tax rates became effective July 1, 1942 final quarter earnings this year may make a better comparison with last year. Gross earnings have been running slightly behind those of a year ago.

DOM. STEEL & COAL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Some time ago you said you saw no prospect of a dividend on the "B" stock of Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation. The stock market seems to disagree with you, in view of the way it has been bidding up the price lately. I would be glad to have your comment on this.

—D.S.K., Portage la Prairie, Man.

Yes, Dosco "B" has done pretty well in the recent active market, but I would say that the price rise reflects the public's understanding of the improvement in the company's position, making for dividend payments in the future, rather than expectation of an immediate or early dividend. The past three years of unprecedented activity have meant for the company a large expansion of fixed assets and of working capital but an actual impairment of its cash position, and it seems useless to look for dividends until this situation has been remedied.

While no dividends have been paid, surplus earnings and operating and contingent reserves ploughed back into the business in the past three years of high earnings have aggregated $4,868,332, in addition to the investment of $6,175,742 of provision for depreciation reserve. The company's balance sheet is a consolidated one of the corporation and its subsidiaries, except Dominion Coal and Nova Scotia Steel & Coal and their subsidiaries. This shows that gross properties and plant accounts of the companies have been increased by $7,842,995 to $48,177,614 over the three years.

With the recent blowing in of the corporation's new blast furnace, only two items remain to be completed under the wartime expansion program. These consist of an ore beneficiation plant and a 700-ton mixer. The cost of these will be about $2,000,000. The net result will be the addition of some 60,000 tons of steel ingot to the present capacity of 715,000 tons, raising this to over 775,000 tons. This will make a total wartime expansion of some 300,000 tons or about 70 per cent.

All the Dosco steel plants in the Maritimes are operating at capacity.

GULL-KIRKLAND

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me information on Gull-Kirkland mining shares.

—H. A., Halifax, N.S.

Gull-Kirkland Mines has been dormant for some years, but I understand the property, which consists of 95 acres in Lebel township, is yet in good standing. Surface work and diamond drilling was done although exploratory work so far failed to disclose an orebody. The property has locational interest but no further activity is likely at least until after the war.

WAITE-AMULET

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have quite a few shares of Waite-Amulet and am wondering somewhat about them. Somebody told me yesterday that this mine's ore is running out, that no new ore has been located or is in prospect and that the mine is on the down-grade. Will you kindly let me have your advice.

—B. H., Toronto, Ont.

It is true that Waite Amulet Mines, having stepped up production as a war measure, is fairly rapidly depleting its ore reserves and it is difficult at present to make any forecast as to how long the mine can operate.

Questioned by a shareholder at the annual meeting in April as to the possible life of the mine in terms of years' operations, President J. Y. Murdoch stated that this was difficult to compute, due to the various factors involved. When the new mill was decided upon late in 1938 it was planned to treat 1,000 tons daily figuring that the ore then in sight would be sufficient for ten years, but since that time there has been an 80% increase in capacity to 1,800 tons daily, which means that due to the war the orebodies are being drawn upon at a faster rate than originally intended.

To offset this there has been some additional ore added to the lower "A" orebody, and on the Waite section of the property, together with new ore in "C" orebody and more tonnage may be developed. It is also very probable the tonnage will be materially cut upon cessation of the war, which would have a bearing on the length of the life of the mine.

A considerable amount of prospecting in outside areas of the property has been done but there still remains further work of this nature to be carried out and as well, the area immediately surrounding the orebodies being mined has to be further explored. These factors will explain the difficulty of making any definite calculation as to the possible life of the mine. The whole picture would change with additions to the ore resources or if the company should acquire another property.

The company has a strong financial position, current assets exceeding current liabilities by some $3,400,000.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND of New York stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, is now regarded as having entered a zone of distribution. Evidence is lacking that the SEVERAL MONTHS advance has reached a point of culmination, although action of the immediate future deserves careful study. See below.

MARKET SETBACK TESTING SUPPORT POINTS

Stock prices last week enjoyed what the English term a flutter. The movement, as concerns stocks in general, was confined within short-term or minor limits, the Dow-Jones industrial average, at Wednesday's close of 137.64, having broken its previous support point by 2.15 points with the rail average, at 36.70, refusing to confirm such weakness. The supports referred to were established around mid June at 138.79 and 34.77, respectively.

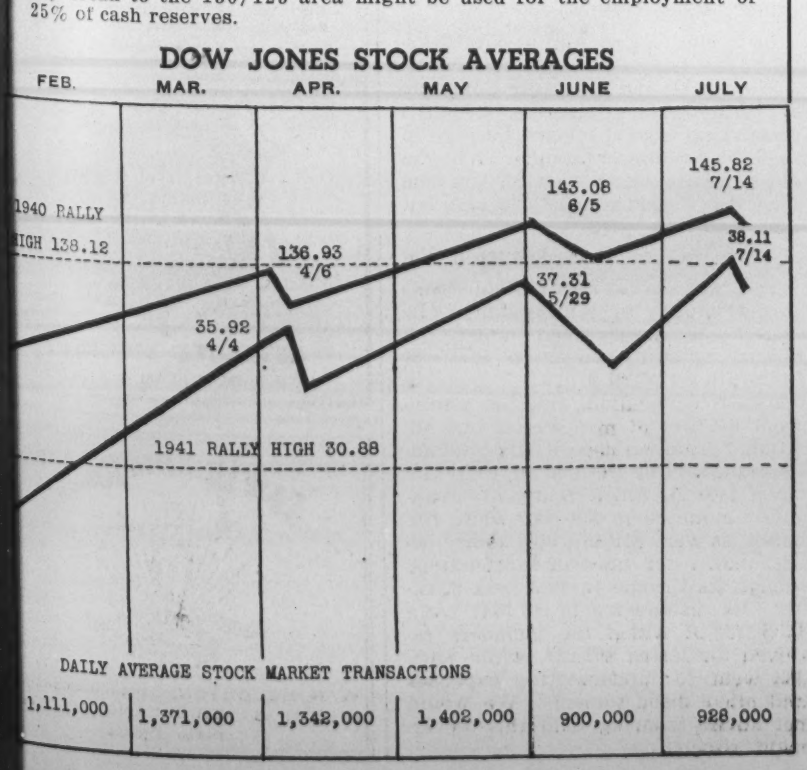
It was from these support points that the minor rise into mid July was initiated and it is such points that the current setback is now testing. Should the industrials continue weak and should the rail average close at or under 33.76, thereby effecting a decisive or 1.01 point break through of its preceding or mid-June low, with volume heavy, a reversal in the market's intermediate trend to a downward direction would be indicated.

A secondary downward swing, which would serve as a correction to the move from April 1942, would normally cancel from three-eighths to five-eighths of the preceding gain. In the current instance speaking in terms of the industrial averages, this gain from April 1942 to July 1943 was from 92.92 to 145.82, or approximately 53 points. A three-eighths cancellation would take the average back to around the 125 level; a five-eighths cancellation, to around the 112 level.

A secondary correction, such as just discussed, is often effected in one of two ways. Under one procedure the market declines to around the minimum, or three-eighths, support level, rallies back to the old high points and then recedes for the second time to about the same three-eighths support point, where it grounds for the next major move into new high territory. On the other procedure the market declines to the three-eighths support point, retraces a part of the initial loss, and then resumes the decline to the five-eighths support points. The second type of decline was witnessed during the secondary correction running from September 1942 to February 1933; the first type, during the secondary correction running from July 1933 to July 1934.

If a secondary decline is under way at this juncture, as the averages should disclose over the not too distant future, investors and traders, in our opinion, would be justified in effecting part purchases at around the three-eighths cancellation limits, with further buying to be effected on any decline to the five-eighths limits, or, in the absence of such further decline, on fairly strong technical evidence that the entire correction was to be confined within minimum limits. In line with this reasoning, any break to the 130/125 area might be used for the employment of 25% of cash reserves.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Crown Cork and Seal
Famous Players Canadian
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Jamaica Public Service
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National Steel Car
Niagara Wire Weaving
Pato Consolidated Gold Dredging
Placer Development
Provincial Transport
H. Simon & Sons
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A pamphlet descriptive of many of the above companies will be forwarded on request to anyone interested.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

How the Biggest One Got That Way

This article deals with some of the principal characters and events in the history of a private enterprise which started in a very small way in 1868 in a business in which other companies were already well-established, and which has since not only outgrown all other organizations in the same business but has become the largest financial corporation in the world.

What secret, if any, accounts for this unprecedented growth? For, as the record shows, this company was not born with any silver spoon in its mouth. But from its inception it has always had at the top men of extraordinary shrewdness, resourcefulness and driving force, while the determination to surpass previous accomplishments permeates the whole organization and apparently grows stronger as the years pass.

BY GEORGE GILBERT

PRACTICALLY everybody is interested in a human story of how an individual or a business institution, starting from scratch, has been successful in reaching a position of pre-eminence in any field of endeavor. In "A Family of Thirty Million", by Louis I. Dublin, Third Vice-President and Statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, is presented a factual record and study of the principal characters and events in the history of this company that have made it the leader it is today. There is no attempt to paint a rosy picture or to gloss over the difficulties which have had to be met and overcome in the 75 years of its existence. What they were and how they were dealt with makes good reading.

When it commenced business on March 24, 1868, as one of eight companies organized that year in New York State, its offices consisted of two small rooms on the second floor of the building at 243 Broadway, New York City—a small rear room for the president, Dr. James R. Dow, and a front room for the employees. But in less than two years it outgrew its first quarters and moved to 319 Broadway. By 1876, when it purchased property at Park Place and Church St. for new and enlarged headquarters, it was a going concern with assets of over $2,000,000 and insurance in force of $24,000,000. Seventeen years later, when its expanding business called for much greater accommodation, it moved into the magnificent building at 1 Madison Ave. It then had 3,000,000 policies in force for a total of $353,000,000 of insurance, and total assets of over $19,000,000.

Few Setbacks

From then on the business increased with few setbacks. In 1918, on its 50th anniversary, it was the leader among life insurance companies both in the United States and other countries, with 20,000,000 policies for a total of $4,500,000,000 of insurance, and with total assets of more than $750,000,000. These were undoubtedly very large figures for those days.

At the present time, the number of its life insurance policies, including group certificates, approximates 43,000,000, representing insurance in force of $27,000,000,000, and with total assets of $6,000,000,000 guaranteeing the fulfilment of these contracts. Thus the small business which began with six people in two rooms 75 years ago is today an organization with close to 50,000 employees and agents who serve 30,000,000 men, women and children in every part of the United States and Canada. It is now not only the biggest insurance company but also the largest financial corporation in the world.

Is there any secret which accounts for this unprecedented growth? As the author points out, the company was certainly not born with any silver spoon in its mouth, for its early years were not without struggle and anxiety. That it survived was mainly because of the courage and resourcefulness of its early officers—Joseph F. Knapp, president, and his associate John R. Hegeman, who later succeeded him in the presidency. They had to meet the competition of older and larger companies who could afford to pay agents higher commissions. The cost of securing new business was also relatively greater for a new company. More than once Mr. Knapp had to step in and advance his own money to tide over a financial strain.

Remarkable Foresight

With remarkable foresight the management early perceived the possibilities of insurance sales in the industrial field, then virtually unexplored territory on this side of the water, though the Prudential Friendly Society had a few years before introduced the industrial insurance business in New Jersey. Millions of wage-earners of low income were not being served by the existing companies here, while in England a number of companies had shown that life insurance could be written for small amounts provided the weekly premiums were collected by agents in the homes, a mode of payment which fitted into the scheme of weekly wages and the budget of working class families. Besides, all members of the household were eligible for this class of insurance.

On November 17, 1897, the company issued its first industrial policy, and during the first full year in this field it issued 200,000 such policies. Branch offices were quickly set up in all the large cities of the United States and Canada, several hundred experienced men and their families being brought over from England to hire and train new agents to sell these policies of small amounts, to collect the premiums weekly in the homes of the insured, and to account for this multitude of transactions to the head office.

Forceful Leaders

This industrial business spread with extraordinary rapidity, and, as pointed out by the author, its introduction was the first and most important factor in the success of the company in the early part of its career. The second factor, of hardly less importance in the early stages and of outstanding significance in later years, has been the remarkably shrewd and forceful management which the company has had from the very beginning.

Since the death of its first president in 1871, five outstanding personalities have in turn dominated the company's history. Joseph F. Knapp, one of the incorporators and a leading director, became president in 1871, and continued to direct its affairs during its first two decades, ably assisted by the vice-president, John R. Hegeman, who became president on the death of Mr. Knapp in 1891. He continued as president until 1919, when Haley Fiske, who had been his associate in the management since 1891, succeeded him. Mr. Fiske remained in office until his death in 1929, and was succeeded by Frederick H. Ecker, who had come into the company as a boy of 16 in 1883, and who is now chairman of the board of directors, having been in the service of the company for a continuous term of 60 years, and having for many years taken an important part in shaping its policy. In 1936 he was succeeded in the presidency by Leroy A. Lincoln, who as vice-president during the previous decade had more and more assumed the duties of executive officer.

Thus, there has always been a highly trained executive officer, well schooled in the traditions of the company, ready to take over the leadership when required. This has ensured a singleness of purpose and continuity of policy over the years. In its early days the company was almost altogether an industrial company, but during the period from 1891 to 1919 it branched out into ordinary insurance and soon became a leader in that field. In 1917 it established a group insurance department. It also entered the accident and health insurance field. In 1909 it established a welfare division, a separate department, working primarily in the field of health education and disease prevention, and providing nursing service for policyholders at the expense of the company.

While the Metropolitan was a stock company in the beginning, its complete mutualization was effected in 1915 through the purchase of the paid up capital of $2,000,000 from the shareholders for $6,000,000. By this transaction, the company removed any danger that through the purchase of a majority of the stock the control might pass into the hands of those who would be more interested in making money for themselves than in protecting the interests of the policyholders.

Inquiries

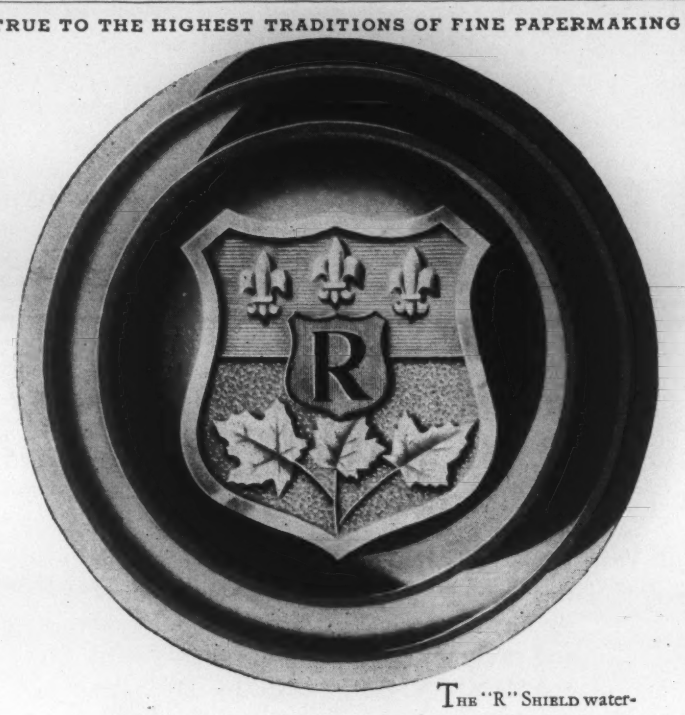
Editor, About Insurance:

I am considering taking out Hospitalization Insurance with the North American Mutual Insurance Company of Wilmington, Delaware, which I understand is good for any hospital in the United States or Canada. Will you please advise whether or not you consider this a good company to take out such insurance with.

—P. S. Arlington, Va.

The North American Mutual Insurance Company of Wilmington, Delaware, was incorporated under the mutual benefit association laws of Delaware on April 9, 1935. It is an assessment association, and the assessment liability of members is one additional premium deposit. Its total admitted assets at the end of 1941, the latest date for which figures are available, amounted to $65,000, while the liabilities were $10,487, no liability being shown for unearned premiums, though its income in 1941 was $245,612. Its disbursements in 1941 were $205,173, of which the members received for losses $91,224, while $108,383 went for underwriting expenses and other disbursements. We would not advise insuring with this assessment association.

TRUE TO THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF FINE PAPERMAKING



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The Peace Must Be Sensible

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

London.

THE cloth of victory for the United Nations and defeat for the Axis is being earnestly spun, and not only the potential victors but also the potential vanquished are trying to decipher the shape of the pattern to come, and eagerly trying to influence it. Nazi Germany is resigned to defeat, in the sense that she does not anticipate military victory, and her job is to limit the scope of defeat to its milder categories. In this she will fail. The United Nations are confident of victory, and for them there is no question of degree. Their victory will be absolute.

Similarly, their planning for the post-war takes as a premise a Germany completely at their mercy, and their problem is to temper mercy with sanity, and punishment with realism. It is not easy. It would be easier if there were only the economic question, for the science of economics would solve it; or if it were only the political question, for the political desiderata are generally agreed and plain enough; or if it were only moral, for the moral issue is clear-cut. But it contains all these problems, and it also contains "atmosphere"—the tendency of well-intentioned people to do the wrong thing in abnormal circumstances, such as obtain on the victorious conclusion of a long and bloody war.

It seems that the political thinkers are pretty well agreed on the end they seek. They would render Germany impotent of intent to commit further aggression and, as an additional safeguard, impotent of the means to aggress should the evil idea not be altogether eradicated. Intent can be effected only through persuasion and the remodelling of mass opinion. There are various ideas as to the best means to secure this desirable end. The deprivation of means is a much easier business, of disarmament and watchful precautions against surreptitious rearmament.

It may appear curious that such unexceptional ends should be asserted in many important places to be practical of attainment only through such drastic methods as the virtual elimination of the Germans as a race, or, in more thoughtful quarters, by the elimination of the Germans as a nation (the partition theory). But it is natural enough that the extreme savagery of German method and the unspeakable crudity of their ambitions should call forth savagery and crudity in response.

There are those who would treat Germany with a mailed fist after the war. Others would go to the opposite extreme and try to change it by suggestion and example. With economic, moral and political issues involved, and inter-woven, the solution does not lie in any extreme. Mr. Layton points out we must be stern but we must also be sensible.

Means, Not Ends

The economic thinkers are less decided as to ends, but, by a paradox, much more identified on the means. No serious economist would have reparations imposed on the schoolboy principles which aroused the criticism of Keynes after the last war. They are aware of the need for an active German economy in the new world. Economics being a young science, however, they do not all quite know why they want a reborn economic Germany. Some argue that only thus could we prevent a new generation of Hitlers, that sweetness will come out of strength and bitterness out of imposed weakness. Others observe that in the post-war the world economy will be one anatomy, infected if any part of it is gangrenous or inutile, and wholly healthy only when every part is clean and quick.

The moralists, who scarcely deserve a place to themselves since the moral argument is tied to one or other economic or political thesis and cannot operate per se, fall broadly into the customary two groups, those who perceive punishment as the best corrective, and those who would improve by suggestion and educative method. Their cases, by themselves, are not likely to exert much sway.

The whole matter will, of course, work itself out, and what we say and mean now may not bear any striking resemblance to what we do then. Three centuries ago John Donne, the English cleric and poet, gave voice to the liberal spirit which, ideally, should inspire all negotiations, whether between individuals or nations, in any circumstances whatsoever. He said "No man is an Iland, intire of it selfe; every man is a piece of the Continent, a part of the Maine; if a Clod bee washed away by the sea, Europe is the lesse, as well as if a Promontorie were, as well as if a Mannor of thy Friends or of Thine Owne were; any man's Death Diminishes Me, because I am involved in Mankinde; and therefore never send to know for whom the Bell tolls; it tolls for Thee." Any man's death diminishes me, for it diminishes mankind, in which I am involved. So with nations. The death of any one diminishes all others.

In our present state of development such sentiments may appear a little lofty and theoretical. But they were the inspiration of the Atlantic Charter, and that was to be the charter for post-war rehabilitation. If only a man sees straight he sees that selfishness of the emotions or of action brings a poison to himself as much as to the object of his selfishness. Such a poison should not be allowed to stultify all our hopes in the international sphere when the war is over. Certainly, the Germans must not be handled with kid gloves. They have a talent for interpreting tolerance as weakness and cowardice. But, equally, the mailed fist is a function of war and has no part in peace. We must be stern; but we must also be sensible.

OUR *Fighting* WORKERS
Give Wings To Victory

Workers and management, heroically speeding up the number of bombers, fighters and pursuit planes, are playing their part in the battle of production to bring victory. May the flow of war machines keep ever mounting until the United Nations have achieved victory. Through hundreds of branches across Canada the Bank of Montreal is co-operating with war-time workers and industries.

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Company Reports

CANADA BREAD

OPERATING results of Canada Bread Company, Limited, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, show a substantial improvement over the previous year, with operating profit and miscellaneous income of $793,476, up from $564,537 the year before. After all charges, net profit for the year of $237,378 was an increase from $183,465 for the period ended June 30, 1942. Net for 1943-42 was equal to $19 a share on the six per cent preference shares, compared with $14.67. On a participating basis the year's net was equal to $4.09 per share on the Class B preferred and to 9c a share on the common, contrasted with $3.02 and 17c a share, respectively, the preceding year. Provision for depreciation was higher at $317,-777, compared with $256,429, and that for income and excess profts taxes of $218,500—the net amount after deducting refundable portion of $6,500 up from $122,000 and reserve of $30,000 was provided for inventories. Net working capital shows a reduction at $130,427 from $135,520, it being officially explained this decrease due to a note of $200,000 having been paid since June 30, 1942, as well as to an appropriation of $100,000 funds to a postwar-rehabilitation account.

In his remarks to shareholders, H. Carlisle, president, points out the profit per unit of sales (unit equivalent to one loaf of bread) amounted to 1·5 of a cent. For the first time since the incorporation of the company it is free from bond and note indebtedness and had at the close of the fiscal year a bank balance of $270,341. Contingency reserve amounts to $100,000, and there are no chargeable items at this time against this reserve, the president states. Operations for the year would appear to be quite satisfactory, but officials must keep in mind that, owing to war conditions, there are many replacements that should have been made currently, which could not be made.

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MINES HANDBOOK

RAPIDLY changing conditions in the mining industry, as a result of the war, are reflected in the 1943 edition of the Canadian Mines Handbook, published last week. Since the previous edition appeared early in 1942, many familiar company names have disappeared from the list of active organizations, while nearly 200 new corporations and syndicates have been formed.

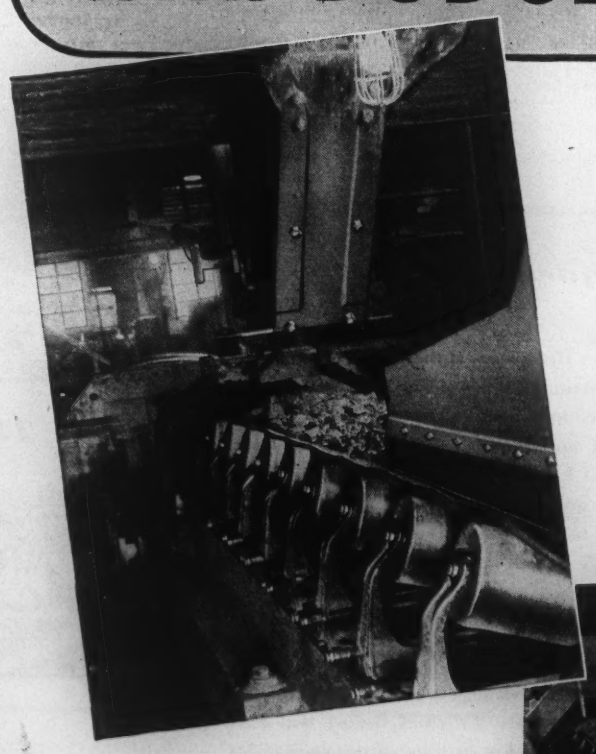
Gold mining, of course, has been hard hit by events of the past few years, the scarcity of supplies, the withdrawal of men to the armed forces and other industries and the suppression of new development having taken a heavy toll. At present, it is shown by the Handbook, there are only 81 producers in the Dominion, as compared with 88 at the end of 1942 and 136 in December, 1941.

During the past year a number of the older base metals producers have expanded their mining and ore treatment facilities and have increased their output to unparalleled levels.

Details of these organizations are given in the Handbook—their office addresses, directors, capitalization, properties and current operations.

The Canadan Mines Handbook is published by Northern Miner Press Limited, Toronto; price $1, (paper covered); $2, deluxe edition.

Handling Ore the Modern Way
with DODGE CONVEYORS



At left: Belt-feeder from ore bin to crusher with variable speed ratchet drive. Close-spaced DODGE-Timken Conveyor rolls are used for this heavy-duty service.

Below: Typical DODGE Belt Conveyor installation handling gold ore at a well-known Canadian producer. The 5-inch diameter DODGE-Timken, three-roll troughing and return idlers are of solid, one-piece cast-iron construction.

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EATON'S Answers

THE "WHYS and WHEREFORES" of the HOUSEFURNISHINGS SITUATION

Of course you want to know about the state of things relative to furnishing your home. And EATON'S wants you to know. We hope after reading this you will have comprehensive answers to your requests for information.

These are not normal times. Men and materials have gone to war. There are curtailments and restrictions, but production in many lines is sufficient to meet normal demands, so there's no need for "frenzied" buying. Just . . . don't buy more than you need . . . take care of what you have . . . and supplies should go around nicely. EATON'S-College Street, happily, can still furnish you with adequate essentials.

Q: How About Upholstered Furniture?

A: Many materials formerly used in the making of this type of furniture have been commandeered as wartime essentials. Nevertheless new constructions have been devised to assure you of comfort, appearance and service. Here's one example: frames have been reinforced with an extra rail from which the seat is suspended on helical springs as authorized by wartime regulations. Down, now being used for sleeping bags and flying suits has been replaced by hair and felt. We invite you to see the wide range of suites on the Fifth Floor, EATON'S-College Street.

Q: What About Dining and Bedroom Furniture?

A: Many Canadian furniture factories have been partially or totally converted to war work, such as making various parts for new type planes, but they still turn out enough furniture to meet normal demands. There aren't as many designs but there's ample selection just the same, as a look around the Fourth Floor at EATON'S-College Street will prove. Scarcely two suites or pieces alike . . . excepting of course, where the same design is shown in a variety of woods.

Q: Can EATON'S Still Supply Antiques and Reproductions?

A: Indeed we can—and some very fine pieces at that. Our London Buying Office enabled us to obtain antiques from many interesting collections and these were shipped to us up to about a year ago whenever shipping space was available. Of course, no antiques are coming out of Great Britain at the present time but we still have a very interesting collection at prices, we might add, which are as favourable as before the war. Then, too, there are our Cabinet Workrooms; here excellent reproductions of many exquisitely lovely and famous pieces are turned out by our master craftsmen.

Q: What Is the Situation in Drapery Fabrics?

A: Scarcity of skilled workmen. Conversion of the plants to the making of materials for uniforms, etc. These are the chief factors that have put restrictions on this important industry — but in spite of the present-day handicaps along with the fact that British fabrics are not arriving as formerly, you will find a satisfying selection of fabrics for draperies, slip-covers and upholstery . . . on the Second Floor at EATON'S-College Street.

Q: Are Wallpapers Available in Good Selection?

A: The wallpaper business has, of course, been affected by the war; pulp, the basic ingredient, is being used for boxes, cartons, ammunition, and other war purposes. Also, the number of wallpaper patterns has been reduced. However, you can still see one of the most gratifying selections in the whole of Canada at EATON'S-College Street. Patterns and colourings for every room in the house . . . and displayed so conveniently that you can see more wallpaper in five minutes than could be pasted up in a mansion! Wallpaper's the solution to brightening up homes at small cost when you need to reserve larger expenditures for needed work after the war! Come wallpaper sight-seeing on the Second Floor at EATON'S-College Street!

Q: Is It Possible To Get Comfortable Beds and Mattresses?

A: You CAN'T buy a separate inner spring mattress for the duration, but you CAN buy two-piece units: for instance: a spring mattress with upholstered base . . . or a wooden frame box spring with felt mattress. Wartime restrictions have imposed their "do's" and "don'ts" on EATON'S own brands also—but comfort and good construction are given such careful consideration that resultant values can compare proudly with those offered before the war. "Lady Fair" and Eatonia are good examples. The "Sleepmore," another EATON brand, is a splendid unit featured in one style only with felt mattress having box or wood frame spring.

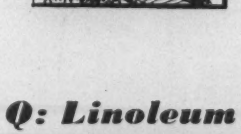
METAL BEDS, of course, have come under wartime rulings, with army beds and hospital equipment getting priorities. However, you will still find a selection on our Fourth Floor.

STUDIO COUCHES AND CHESTER-DAVENPORT SUITES come under the wartime regulations, too . . . being limited to "so-many-pounds" of metal (as used in springs and hardware) but . . . just tax man's ingenuity and see what will happen ! The NEW designs are marvels of comfort and simplicity and your wartime "auxiliary" beds are prideful exponents of overcoming difficulties in construction. See them on the Fourth Floor at EATON'S-College Street.

Q: Are Lamps and Shades Being Made?

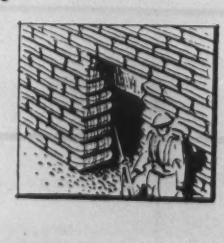
A: The manufacture of ALL-METAL lamps is now a thing of the past, but EATON'S-College Street still has a varied selection, and brilliant use has been made of glass and wood (metals formerly used now go into munitions). Shades, too, are as pretty as ever . . . and quite plentiful. So your home can still look beautiful in this matter of modern lighting! You'll see why when you pay a visit to the Electrical Department, Main Floor, at EATON'S-College Street and look over the display of floor and table lamps.

Q: Is There a Supply of Wool Rugs and Carpets?



A: Yes . . . with a "but"! British and foreign markets are now entirely cut off. Canadian carpet mills are making limited supplies, other production includes duck for tents and tarpaulins. EATON'S-College Street however (said to have one of the finest carpet departments in North America) can still show you broadloom and strip carpet . . . room-size rugs, hearth rugs, hall runners, and wash rugs . . . encompassing most of the wanted sizes and colours. No more Oriental rugs coming in . . . but there's many a magnificent piece from former shipments awaiting the choice of the connoisseur. Our moderns and semi-antiques are also something to see . . . in large or small sizes . . . not forgetting to mention the lovely Indian rugs in plain handweaves.

Q: Linoleum and Floor Oilcloths?



A: Some lines have been discontinued . . . others are on quota due to shortages of materials. Jute-burlap is now being used in making sandbags and interlinings for uniforms. Luckily enough felt back inlaid linoleum and other qualities are still being received in limited quantities and with supplies on hand, should meet normal demands for a while. Qualities, colours, and prices still provide you with reasonable choice . . . on the Third Floor, EATON'S-College Street.

Q: Can We Still Get Curtains and Nets?

A: Yes—good selections are still available. While curtainings have certainly marched off to war . . . serving a multitude of purposes . . . clever camouflage on gun emplacements, protection from tropical insects, army shirtings . . . and British imports have dribbled down to a mere trickle . . . we've been lucky nevertheless. Stocks are sufficient to supply normal present demands.—Second Floor, EATON'S-College Street.

Now! Time To Plan Fall Furnishings!

EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET